

Mr Sadat calls back minister from Jerusalem peace talks

Egypt last night ordered Mr Kamel, its Foreign Minister, to break off peace talks with Israel in Jerusalem and return to Cairo, putting the future of the Middle East peace initiative in doubt. An aircraft stood by to fly him home, Mr Kamel went to call on Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

Future of Egyptian initiative in doubt

From David Watts
Cairo, Jan 18
President Sadat tonight ordered Mr Muhammad Kamel, his Foreign Minister, to break off peace negotiations with Israel in Jerusalem and return to Cairo. The announcement was made at 7 pm by Mr Abduloneim al-Sawi, the Information Minister, in a television broadcast which shook Egyptians and threw the whole future of President Sadat's peace initiative into doubt. Mr Sadat issued the order from his villa north of Cairo where he has been monitoring the proceedings of the political committee in Jerusalem with a view to his delegation in the city.

However, the statement referred only to Mr Kamel and did not order the return of the whole delegation, thus apparently leaving the door open for talks which were in their second day, to resume later. Meanwhile, Mr Sadat invited the Egyptian People's Assembly to a emergency meeting on Saturday to place before the representatives of the people all the facts of the situation.

A meeting of an Egyptian ministerial committee to discuss military aspects of a peace deal, tomorrow has been cancelled, official Cairo sources said tonight.

The foreign minister had been ordered to return, the television announcement said, because it had become apparent from the declarations of the Minister of Israel and its Foreign Minister that Israel was insisting on presenting partial solutions that could not lead to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area. Mr Sadat has become increasingly disturbed over the past days at what he sees as self-incriminating statements by Israeli officials in the occupied territories (which Israel insists on keeping along with a heavy presence) and on self-contradictory statements by the Palestinians.

At a dinner last night in Jerusalem, which the Egyptians seen as a social occasion, Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, took the opportunity to reiterate that the Israelis would remain after peace.

Mr Sadat said on television that the Jews of the world were dispersed and disunited there was no sign in their rendering the situation desperate. Living in occupation to pay the price for the suffering of the Jews.

Israel believes that "a cement here or a settlement or an airport here or an art there" was more important in achieving its security than the dispersal of the Jews. He said that it preferred a peace based on recognition of the usefulness of the Jewish state.

Mr Sadat said that the world's conscience, having turned itself from any responsibility for the possibility of a peace which it did not cause.

President Sadat indicated that he was going in a circle and that the Israelis had kept moving on.

Strasbourg court clears UK of torture

From Christopher Walker
Strasbourg
The British Government was formally cleared by the European Court of Human Rights yesterday of allegations that treatment of 14 suspected IRA members in Northern Ireland nearly seven years ago amounted to torture.

The judges decided by 13 votes to four to overthrow publicly an earlier unanimous finding by the European Commission of Human Rights that five sensory deprivation interrogation techniques constituted an administrative practice of torture. But the techniques were ruled to be inhuman and degrading in breach of article 3 of the Human Rights Convention.

The verdict came as a blow to the prestige of the Irish Government, which had insisted on taking the case to court in the belief that the findings against Britain would be upheld.

Members of the Irish legal team sitting in court yesterday to hear the 83-page verdict read aloud were unable to disguise disappointment at the result of a case that has cost their government an estimated £300,000.

The judges also came out against other allegations put forward by the Irish delegation at two controversial public hearings in Strasbourg last year.

The court found that an administrative practice of inhuman treatment against detainees had existed in Palmes Barracks, near Belfast, in autumn, 1971. That verdict by the commission was not contested by Britain last year.

But all other attempts by the Irish Government to have Britain declared guilty of various serious breaches of the Human Rights Convention were rejected. The operation of internment was found not to have discriminated against Ulster's Roman Catholic minority in violation of article 14.

In particular, the judgment has lifted a threat that has hung over the British security forces since the complex and bitterly contested case was first opened by Mr Lynch's previous Attorney General in 1971. The court ruled that it had no power to order the British Government to take disciplinary or legal action against individual soldiers and policemen involved in the allegations.

Continued on page 5, col 4

Further souring of relationship between Sir Charles Villiers and MPs BSC chief bows to select committee's order

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent
The British Steel Corporation last night agreed to provide Parliament with details of its financial forecasts for the past two years. The decision followed an order served on Sir Charles Villiers, BSC chairman, yesterday by an official from the office of Parliament's Select Committee on Nationalized Industries.

But relations between the committee and Sir Charles were soured further by the corporation's statement that the information had not previously been requested by the committee. The committee last week attacked the corporation's management and claimed in its report on the operations of the BSC that it had been misled.

Members of the committee strongly dispute the corporation's contention that the information now sought had not been asked for in the course of its two-year investigation.

In a statement the BSC said: "The board of the BSC has met to consider the position of the BSC and the Select Committee. The order received today refers to the progression since January 1976 of the examination made by the BSC of its sources and application of funds for the current year, 1977-78.

"This request had not previously been made by the Select Committee. BSC is ready to give this information to the Select Committee forthwith."

Members of the committee noted that a five-year forecast had been provided in October 1976 on a confidential basis. Confidentiality had been observed.

It is understood that the committee, through its officials and advisers, made a series of formal and informal requests to the corporation for those figures to be updated over the period November 1976 to November last year, without success.

A written request was made on November 9 last year to the BSC and a further letter from Mr Edwin Wainwright, the investigating committee's chairman, was sent on November 14 asking for "updated statistics on those matters on which information was submitted (by BSC) during our main inquiry."

Specifically, the committee wants the quarterly revisions made by the corporation which were submitted to the Department of Industry between January 1976 and last September.

In October 1976 the corporation suggested that £2,000m of its development programme would be financed from its own resources over the four years to 1980 and it also expected to make payments on its Public Dividend Capital.

According to members of the committee, which made its own calculations based on the figures provided, there was little prospect of the corporation generating that level of funds.

The chairman of the corporation for most of 1976 was Sir Monty Finniston and it is understood that the committee has not ruled out asking him to appear before the committee.

Sir Charles is expected to appear before the committee on January 30. Yesterday's meeting of the 10-man board of the corporation provided an opportunity to rally round its chairman who has been under increasing pressure to release the papers.

Last night BSC officials declined to comment on the allegations that the information had been asked for previously. The corporation clearly considers the detailed request for specific information is different to a more general request for up-to-date financial information.

The order requiring Sir Charles to produce the documents was served by Miss Mary Frampton, as warrant officer of the House of Commons. This procedure has been available to Parliament for many years but no one in the House could recall it being invoked before.

The committee's action followed the announcement earlier this week by Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, that the BSC's forecast loss for



Miss Mary Frampton leaving BSC headquarters yesterday after serving the warrant.

Assault on Britain's 'lie factory' by Jesuit

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 18
The Vatican among others suffered, and is probably still suffering, from the British wartime policy of concocting and disseminating "authorized lies" as part of the programme of psychological warfare.

The number of official utterances by the Foreign Office, British Intelligence and the military, and circulated by a variety of means, ran to thousands, according to Father Robert Graham, a Jesuit historian, whose a book on British methods will be published this weekend by his order's periodical *Civitas Vaticana*.

When first invented at the beginning of the war, the stories were called "whispers", but as production mounted they became known as "sibs" from the Latin *sibilare*, to whisper. To this extent, at least, a decent classical education left its mark.

The organization devising "sibs" was the Political Warfare Executive (PWE) established in September, 1941, which Father Graham does not hesitate to describe as "a lie factory" in its own words.

Reginald Leeper, head of the political information department of the Foreign Office, a post which he used as a cover for the secret PWE.

Its product was "essentially fictitious, false, and mendacious, as all its practitioners admit". In the words of one of them, Sir Gerald Templer, later Chief of the Imperial General Staff (1955-59): "It is agreed that friend and foe alike should be deceived."

The status of these false reports was such that they were filed and numbered. For instance, "sib" No R/669 attributed to a Swiss doctor the statement that 200 German soldiers had to be castrated due to the severity of the Russian winter. This one found its way into an American news agency's service under the heading "The eunuchs of the Eastern front."

Father Graham's analysis is intended to draw attention to the false reports (not all unflattering) concerning the Holy See particularly, to question the morality of such measures, and to point out the difficulties of the true from the false in the compromised sources.

Continued on page 6, col 1

Ex-MP's body believed found as police investigate multiple killing

By Ronald Faux
and Stewart Tindler
Detectives from more than half a dozen Scottish and English police forces last night were investigating a bizarre trail of killings which are thought to include those of Mr Walter Scott-Elliott, a former Labour MP, aged 62, his wife, the brother of the couple's butler, a gardener, and an unknown woman.

Yesterday morning the police officers uncovered the body of a man in his eighties thought to be Mr Scott-Elliott, in a shallow grave near Inverness. The brother of the butler, Mr Donald Hall, was found in the boot of a car on Monday near Edinburgh and the woman was found in a stream at Middlebie, Dumfries and Galloway, on Christmas Day.

Today searches will continue in Tayside for Mrs Scott-Elliott's body and in Dumfries and Galloway for that of the gardener.

The first of the killings, that of the gardener, is thought to have taken place last July when the man was shot and buried in the grounds of an estate. The death of the woman remained unknown to the police until this week.

It was the discovery of the body of Mr Hall, aged 37, of no fixed abode, that prompted the police investigations. Last night the bodies of the butler and the brother of the butler were found. Tuesday night two senior detectives from Glasgow travelled to Edinburgh to join officers from the Lothians and Border force under the command of Det Chief Supt George Macpherson, head of the force's CID.

The body of the elderly man found yesterday morning was discovered by a farmer, Tomuch, about 35 miles from Inverness. A search was made among snow-covered undergrowth near a remote road leading to a remote cottage.

A policeman saw a skull protruding from a rhododendron bush and the area was screened. The body was then uncovered.

Mr Walter Scott-Elliott was educated at Eton and served with the Coldstream Guards in the First World War. He came from a Scottish family with an estate in Berwickshire and after the war he entered business.

During the Second World War he served on the headquarters staff of the Ministry of Labour. At that time he was married to an Austrian baroness, his first wife, and near the end of the war it was disclosed that the baroness had threatened her in an attempt to prevent the marriage.

In 1945 Mr Scott-Elliott became Labour MP for Accrington and was appointed parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for War, a post he held in 1946-47.

Then, in 1948, he announced he would not stand again after he had written to *The Times* suggesting a compromise between the Labour and Conservative parties to lessen the dangers of the international situation.

Photograph page 2

Bill to curb number of pickets

By Hugh Noyes
Mr Nicholas Ridley, Conservative MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury, was given leave by the House of Commons yesterday, to the consideration of a Bill to restrict the number of pickets and to require them to be authorized and identified, perhaps by wearing armbands, by the trade unions concerned in the dispute. The Bill will also make provision for the separate organization of anyone else who might want to demonstrate in support of the pickets.

To everyone's surprise, not least that of Mr Ridley, leave to introduce the Bill was approved by 18 to 181 majority of six, despite vigorous opposition by Labour trade unionists.

Triumphantly, Mr Ridley, who is one of the most effective thorns in the flesh of pomposity, whether in the Tory or Labour establishment, announced to startled MPs that he and the Prime Minister would join forces to prepare and bring in the Bill.

That, of course, was Mr Ridley's little joke, for it must be assumed that Mr Callaghan would not be jumping with joy at the thought of joining forces against pickets, whether of a militant or a peaceful nature, with the MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury.

It might well be that he knew nothing about the Bill because he was not sighted anywhere near the Chamber as the division was called. But Mr Ridley insisted that his views on picketing, as expressed in his Bill, coincided so closely with those of the Prime Minister that Mr Callaghan should be grateful.

Indeed, not only the Prime Minister but those ministers of lower degree and other MPs who were forced to show their trade union loyalties by shivering on street corners in danger of being thumped by policemen or, worse, arrested and carried off to Wormwood Scrubs, should all be thankful to him, Mr Ridley suggested.

When the division came there was no need for armbands, to reason that Mr Ridley had organized his demonstration successfully.

Parliamentary report, page 14

Van fire death after motorway crash in fog

A trapped driver died in his burning van on the M1 in Hertfordshire yesterday after a multiple collision in dense fog. His vehicle burst into flames as rescuers were about to free him.

Freezing fog continued to affect many parts of Britain last night, reducing visibility to less than 20 yards in some areas. A three-mile stretch of the M5 near Worcester was shut yesterday after several accidents.

The M1 collision involved four vehicles, including a lorry. They caught fire after the collision and 10 other vehicles crashed behind them.

Up to eighty vehicles were involved in minor accidents before the police diverted traffic off the motorway at Luton. Six people received hospital treatment.

On the motorway near Watford Gap, Northamptonshire, nearly 30 cars and lorries were involved in collisions and both carriageways. Firemen freed three men from their vehicles. Two were seriously injured.

In the West Country Mr Joseph Orchard, aged 77, of Peter Tavy, on the fringe of Dartmoor, collapsed and died last night after his car had fallen into a ditch near Okehampton.

INDIAN CYCLONE

THE DISASTER ENDURES—THE SURVIVORS SIT AND WAIT.

So reported Jonathan Dimbleby on I.T.V. last Thursday. Oxford's Disaster Team working in the area have already spent £112,500. They now require your help to support employment, agricultural and rebuilding schemes.

Thousands of families need homes: Oxford is teaching them how to rebuild their homes more safely with local materials. A house costs around £50. Miles of irrigation canals need to be cleared: Oxford is funding this work so that the fields can grow new crops.

Our team of experts on the spot urgently need more money for reconstruction work: please help now. The survivors, many of whom are left with nothing, wait for your help. Your gift is desperately needed now.

Here is my donation for £..... for the victims of the Indian Cyclone.

Name

Address

Please send now to the Indian Cyclone Appeal, Room T4, Oxford, Freepost, Oxford OX2 7BR.

Please help now as time is desperately short, we will send you a progress report when we can.

OXFAM
Where the need is greatest

hiopia attacks wen position i Somali war

opia has accused Britain of failing to understand what it called "Somali sors" in the Horn of Africa war earned Britain not to provide military aid for Somalia. In the Com-Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, dispute should be settled by Organization of African Unity. Orget Union has admitted it is pro-Ethiopia with military aid but taking part in the fighting.

Page 6

Scottish MP dies

With the death yesterday of Mr William Small, Labour MP for Glasgow, Garscadden, the Government faces one of its most vital electoral tests. Labour is fully aware that the by-election result will reflect the Scottish verdict on Government policies, particularly on devolution. Page 2 Obituary, page 19

England start badly

Graham Roope and Bob Taylor, with an unbeaten sixth-wicket stand of 45, pulled England out of trouble after they had been 105 for five in the third Test match against Pakistan. Page 8

'Think tank' critics

Lord Home of Hirsell and Lord George-Brown, both former Foreign Secretaries, criticized the "think tank" report on the Diplomatic Service. Lord George-Brown said it should be consigned to the waste basket. Lord Home called for greater overseas representation. Page 4

Earnings rise faster

Average earnings rose 1.9 per cent in November bringing the increases since August 1 to 4.8 per cent. If this continued throughout the whole year it would show an increase of just over 15 per cent, well in excess of the Government's guidelines. Fewer workers have actually settled new pay deals than at this time last year. Page 21

Cuban Rhodesia role

Cuban military advisers are reported to be training guerrillas of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front in Zambia and Mozambique. African nationalists and officials of the five "front-line" states around Rhodesia say that connections of this kind have arisen mostly because of Western unwillingness to give military help. Page 6

Abortion allegations withdrawn

Allegations against a pregnancy advisory service in a book about abortion have been withdrawn by the authors. Page 2

Leader page, 17	Letters: On reforming Parliament, from Sir Peter Rawlinson, and Mr Fred Hardman; on nuclear disarmament, from Mrs Elizabeth Young; on the V & A closures, from Lord Goodman and Lord Gibson, and Mr Hugh Leggar
Leading articles: A dispassionate judgment; Disputed oceans around the Horn of Africa, page 13	Ridley Scott talks to Glynis Roberts about <i>The Duellist</i> ; Irving Wardle on <i>Kingdom Come</i> (King's Head)
Books, page 12	Michael Ratchiffe on the first volume of Thomas Hardy's <i>Letters</i> ; Andrew Sinclair's biography of Jack London, reviewed by Sir William Haley
Sport, page 14	Racing: Grand National entries; both today's meetings abandoned; Football: Tostack to sign for Anderlecht
Features, page 9, 16	Roads: on immigration; Dennis Walters and Ian Gilmore on prospects for a Middle East settlement
Business News, pages 20-26	Stock markets: Equities went ahead on small demand and the FT index closed 24 up at 476.3. Gilt also gained ground. Financial Editor: Investment trusts as the dust settles; Madame Tussaud's while Lord Grade is away
TV & Radio, page 13	Theatre, page 13
25 Years Ago, page 14	Weather

HOME NEWS

Colonel and two radio company executives found guilty on corruption charges over Iran deal

By Robert Parker

Lieutenant-Colonel David Randal, who was attached to the defence sales organization at the Ministry of Defence, was found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of corruption charges relating to the sale of £4m of radio equipment for Chieftain tanks sold to Iran.

Two executives of the radio equipment company, the Royal British Communications Corporation, were also found guilty of corruption charges. They are Geoffrey Elliott Wellburn, aged 40, the former managing director, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and Frank Percival Nurdin, aged 50, the former sales director, of Arley, Hertfordshire.

The nine-week trial was one of the most complicated heard at the court for several years. Much controversy was expected about some of the evidence, in particular that relating to bribes aimed at winning arms contracts in the Middle East, and the use of "agents" to promote sales.

The Ministry of Defence is also concerned about the damaging effect the trial may have had on sales. However, it is not prepared to say anything until Judge Miskin, QC, the recorder, has passed sentence on the three men later today.

The Ministry denied reports that Mr Gilbert, Minister of State for Defence, had asked for urgent reports from the defence sales organization in the event of bribery and corruption. It said the position was continually reviewed to make sure that the high standards of honesty and integrity required of all government employees was being met.

The three men were charged with either giving or accepting corrupt payments to help to secure a contract to provide radio equipment for £100m of Chieftain tanks sold to the Iranians.

The offences are said to have taken place in 1971 and 1972, and specimens of the evidence, including a letter from Colonel Randal, of the Garrison Officers' Mess, Aldershot, received £7,000 on February 25, 1972, £5,000 on June 29, 1972, and £2,000 on October 26, 1972 from the two executives.

Judge Miskin directed the jury, who considered their verdicts for nine hours, to find Mr Wellburn and Mr Nurdin not guilty of giving Colonel Randal £120 in May 27, 1971, and to find Colonel Randal not guilty of accepting that amount.

It is understood that both the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence have been embarrassed by some of the evidence.

The affairs of Colonel Randal, who was said in court to have lived beyond his means on Service pay, first attracted attention in 1971. At that time, it was said, British intelligence reported rumours that he was demanding a 1 per cent commission from companies that obtained contracts. That was when he was in Oman commanding the Sultan's signals regiment.

by the Army's Special Investigation Branch about a month after Colonel Randal had been recalled from Oman in June, 1974, the court was told. The case was then taken over by Scotland Yard's serious crimes squad, whose investigations led them to the Iranian tanks deal. The deal for the tanks was signed in February, 1972, and it is alleged that Colonel Randal demanded a 1 per cent commission of £20,000.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal: Recalled from Oman.

Mr. Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

The team later became a part of the defence sales organization.

As a signals expert, Colonel Randal was sent to Oman to sort out the Sultan's communications, which were being tapped.

All three defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were remanded in custody to await sentence today.

Colonel Randal, who is said to be planning to write a book about arms sales in the Middle East, was promoted in 1973 as one of Britain's youngest officers when he was 37.

Big test for Labour in Glasgow contest

By Michael Hatfield

The Government faces one of its biggest electoral tests with the by-election in Glasgow, caused by the death yesterday of Mr William Small, Labour member for Carscadden.

Labour party managers will begin calculating the timing of the contest, aware that for the first time in Scotland since the general election in October, 1974, the Scottish people's attitude to government economic policies in general and devolution in particular will be reflected in the ballot box.

The contest becomes more important than the Iford, North, by-election because party managers realize that the next general election can be won or lost north of the border. In October, 1974, the Scottish National Party candidate came second to Labour, overhauling the Conservatives who ran second in February, 1974.

The SNP, needing a 10 per cent swing to defeat Labour, believes that it is within its grasp, particularly as it seized all the six Carscadden district council seats from Labour last May.

However, that had such an effect on the local Labour Party, whose organization was in a depressed state, that party workers have become more active. It is also true that since May Labour has lost none of the 17 local government by-elections in Scotland.

There was speculation last night that the local Labour party, which has a left-wing bias, may choose Mr James Reid, the former communist shipbuilding shop steward, if he can be persuaded to stand. He is a Clydesider and the river borders the constituency. Mr Reid, however, is also understood to have trade union affiliations and is looking towards the Scottish TUC.

It happens that the constituency has begun the process for selecting a candidate because Mr Small had announced last year his intention to resign before the next general election.

The SNP candidate is expected to be Mr Keith Bovey, aged 51, a Glasgow solicitor. He is a radical on civil rights and a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, but his economic views are closer to those of the Labour party.

He had already been adopted as the candidate for the general election, but under SNP rules his candidacy for a by-election has to be ratified by the party executive. Mr Bovey is certain to approve Mr Bovey.

The Scottish Labour Party holds its annual conference on March 17 and 18, Labour faces the question whether to go before or after that date.

Any manager cannot be confident that divisions will not appear.

The Government is in a minority position of 15 against all parties.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr Small was praised by Mr. Macdonald, Minister of State at the Scottish Office, described him as a man of great sincerity and integrity with "a finely tuned sense of humour".

Mr Small, 58, was elected October, 1974, general election. He was a member of the SNP (Scottish National Party) (Scott. Nat.) 12,111 (31.2 per cent); Labour (Lab.) 19,777 (50.9 per cent); Bovey, K. (Scott. Nat.) 3,004 (7.6 per cent); Reid, J. (Lab.) 1,915 (4.9 per cent). Lab. majority, 7,628 (19.7 per cent).

Obituary, page 19

Prisoner found dead

Andrew King, aged 33, one of three men sentenced to life imprisonment in 1966 for killing a farmer, was found hanging in his cell at Leeds prison yesterday.

with the Chancellor, less enamoured of the wholesale commitment to expenditure on public services and even new public sector industries as proposed by Mr. Benn.

Mr Benn appears to believe that he has been having the better of the argument, and that Mr Callaghan will side with the union leaders' call for greater emphasis on increased public expenditure.

However, the battle may not yet be quite over. Mr Healey has both tax cuts and repayment of foreign debts in mind. It is known too, that the Cabinet Office is not yet so advanced with the document that it can be discussed at next Monday's meeting of the Government-TUC-Labour Liaison Committee. The committee has already dealt with the proposals twice.

At his first question time in the Commons this week Mr Callaghan hinted that he was still taking the "something of everything" approach.

with the Conservative leadership to frustrate democratic reform and European ideals; either therefore believes that the agreement should be ended immediately.

Or, perhaps by the time the Lib/Lab parliamentary agreement will have successfully achieved its immediate purpose for the good of the country; and believes that the agreement should continue only until, in the light of this resolution, the leader of the party, in consultation with the senior officers of the party, and with the parliamentary party, decide to put it and is determined that thereafter, the Liberal Party shall seek the endorsement of the British people, at a general election, for its achievements and policies.



Body found: After a body thought to be that of Mr Walter Scott-Elliott, aged 82, a former Labour MP, had been found at Guisachan, near Inverness (above) yesterday, police inquiries into his death and the disappearance of his wife were sharply intensified. Mr and Mrs Scott-Elliott (right) were married in 1948 and lived in London. Mr Scott-Elliott, who served with the Coldstream Guards during the First World War, entered Parliament as MP for Accrington at the 1945 general election, remaining in the House until 1950. He was parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for War in 1946-47. Before the war he had worked for the Bombay Company.



Mr Benn is given Anglo-US reactor advice

Science Editor

A joint Anglo-American submission on the choice of Britain's first nuclear reactor was made yesterday to Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, to complete the evidence he has been assembling since he failed to carry a meeting of cabinet ministers before Christmas on earlier proposals.

Over the past two weeks he has heard arguments relating to the effects on the balance of payments, employment, technological advance, independence of foreign influence and national prestige which would flow from a decision to select either the advanced gas reactor (AGR) (a design used only in the United Kingdom) or a pressurized water reactor (PWR) used predominantly in the rest of the world.

The PWR originated in the United States but it is now made with design variations elsewhere.

Mr Benn has insisted, rather disingenuously, that the Central Electricity Generating Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board are the customers for these atomic power stations and that his role is to ensure that decisions are made to secure supplies for the consumer.

At the very least he is the umpire in a difference of opinion between the two boards. The CEGB wants to order another AGR to add to the four built or nearly constructed and to order its first PWR. Experience gathered on the latter would clearly influence a later decision on whether to concentrate all future stations on PWR. The Scottish board favours the AGR.

The issues are far more complicated than a straight choice between a British and foreign technology, however. Government planning for nuclear power is based on forecasts accepted by the recently formed Energy Commission, on which all the nationalized energy industries are represented, showing that demand for atomic power stations up to the turn of the century will cost between £15,000m and £20,000m.

As opponents of nuclear power have told the Government during the present discussions, there is no immediate need for new generators because the boards already have a 40 per cent surplus of capacity. But that does not help the boilermaker and the turbine industry, which have emptying workshops because the last of the AGRs being built for the boards should be completed next year. The quickest way of filling the factories would be through an AGR order.

There are outstanding plans for nuclear stations for Sizewell in Suffolk and Torness in Scotland, agreed by the Government four years ago when the choice of reactor was thought to have been settled in favour of yet another system, the steam generating heavy water reactor. Doubts about safety at the time ruled against the PWR, and long delays and technical troubles with the AGR programme caused the rejection of that system.

The only undisputed point in the present debate is that an AGR order could prevent the electronic industry from going into serious decline.

The additional decisions are crucial. A first order for a PWR would open the prospect of establishing an industry to continue with that design to satisfy nuclear needs for 30 years. It is favoured by Sir Arnold Weinstock, of GEC, Sir Kenneth Keith, of Rolls-Royce, and other industrialists because of the inextricable trade it could create. They want to make arrangements with the Westinghouse Corporation of America to transfer the technology to do the work.

Such a transfer has been successful elsewhere. Whereas American reactor manufacturers controlled 85 per cent of the world's nuclear export business until 1972, they now have a 40 per cent share of the market because France and Germany have built their own industry by adopting PWR-type designs.

There are big technical differences between the AGR and PWR. The most obvious is that the PWR works at a lower temperature, and so the type of turbine intervals needed to generate the power differs markedly from that needed for an AGR.

A second factor is the next generation of either system. If Britain adopts AGR she will be committed to an early introduction of the fast-breeder reactor, which is theoretically 60 times more efficient in use of uranium. If a series of PWRs are ordered to last the end of the century a decision on the development of a fast-breeder reactor will be deferred for up to 15 years.

Our Energy Correspondent writes: Concern is growing the Central Electricity Generating Board over indications that Mr Benn mistakenly feels a commitment to further design studies on PWRs will be acceptable to the board. Sir the Cabinet disagreement a Benn has dropped his previous implacable opposition to PWR and has said he is prepared to recommend further design studies in addition firm orders for two updated AGRs.

Mr Benn, it is said, feels that that would satisfy the CEGB, which holds the view that the Government should definitely order a PWR. The board wants construction start by January, 1982, at the earliest, provided that all the necessary safety and planning consents have been obtained. That would be in addition to an AGR order for 1980.

All the evidence of water reactors have told Mr Benn that only by building an operating British PWR can the CEGB make a valid comparison with second-generation AGRs.

delays and technical troubles with the AGR programme caused the rejection of that system.

The only undisputed point in the present debate is that an AGR order could prevent the electronic industry from going into serious decline.

The additional decisions are crucial. A first order for a PWR would open the prospect of establishing an industry to continue with that design to satisfy nuclear needs for 30 years. It is favoured by Sir Arnold Weinstock, of GEC, Sir Kenneth Keith, of Rolls-Royce, and other industrialists because of the inextricable trade it could create. They want to make arrangements with the Westinghouse Corporation of America to transfer the technology to do the work.

Such a transfer has been successful elsewhere. Whereas American reactor manufacturers controlled 85 per cent of the world's nuclear export business until 1972, they now have a 40 per cent share of the market because France and Germany have built their own industry by adopting PWR-type designs.

There are big technical differences between the AGR and PWR. The most obvious is that the PWR works at a lower temperature, and so the type of turbine intervals needed to generate the power differs markedly from that needed for an AGR.

A second factor is the next generation of either system. If Britain adopts AGR she will be committed to an early introduction of the fast-breeder reactor, which is theoretically 60 times more efficient in use of uranium. If a series of PWRs are ordered to last the end of the century a decision on the development of a fast-breeder reactor will be deferred for up to 15 years.

Our Energy Correspondent writes: Concern is growing the Central Electricity Generating Board over indications that Mr Benn mistakenly feels a commitment to further design studies on PWRs will be acceptable to the board. Sir the Cabinet disagreement a Benn has dropped his previous implacable opposition to PWR and has said he is prepared to recommend further design studies in addition firm orders for two updated AGRs.

Mr Benn, it is said, feels that that would satisfy the CEGB, which holds the view that the Government should definitely order a PWR. The board wants construction start by January, 1982, at the earliest, provided that all the necessary safety and planning consents have been obtained. That would be in addition to an AGR order for 1980.

All the evidence of water reactors have told Mr Benn that only by building an operating British PWR can the CEGB make a valid comparison with second-generation AGRs.

delays and technical troubles with the AGR programme caused the rejection of that system.

The only undisputed point in the present debate is that an AGR order could prevent the electronic industry from going into serious decline.

The additional decisions are crucial. A first order for a PWR would open the prospect of establishing an industry to continue with that design to satisfy nuclear needs for 30 years. It is favoured by Sir Arnold Weinstock, of GEC, Sir Kenneth Keith, of Rolls-Royce, and other industrialists because of the inextricable trade it could create. They want to make arrangements with the Westinghouse Corporation of America to transfer the technology to do the work.

Such a transfer has been successful elsewhere. Whereas American reactor manufacturers controlled 85 per cent of the world's nuclear export business until 1972, they now have a 40 per cent share of the market because France and Germany have built their own industry by adopting PWR-type designs.

Allegations on abortion are dropped

By Annabel Ferriman

Allegations against the British Pregnancy Advisory Service in the book *Babies for Burning*, which was published in 1974, were withdrawn by the authors in the High Court yesterday.

The authors, Mr Michael Litchfield and Mrs Susan Kentish, two former *News of the World* journalists, withdrew allegations that the service had misused its charitable status and made deliberate efforts and arrangements to attract "girls from all over the world on special abortion junkies".

They also said their general allegations against pregnancy testing agencies were not intended to refer to the service, and apologized for any distress and damage the allegations had caused.

An agreed statement was read in open court after negotiations between the authors and the service. The service's trustees and full-time director had issued a writ for libel in November, 1974, against the book's authors and publisher, Serpentine Press, which went into liquidation soon afterwards.

The statement, read by Mr William Denny, QC, counsel for the service, said:

"The book made a number of extremely grave allegations about the conduct of the service, the Health Service of consultants, doctors, abortion referral, advisory and pregnancy testing agencies and those responsible for the management and control of private abortion clinics and did not specifically exclude BPAS from these general condemnations. For example, the book suggested that pregnancy testing agencies deliberately informed women that they were pregnant when they were not and that abortions were frequently carried out illegally.

Other general allegations included the bribery of government officials, the employment of incompetent doctors and the holding of fascist views. These generalized accusations could have been understood to refer to the plaintiffs and to BPAS as well as to other organizations. Litchfield and Mrs Kentish now expressly wish to make it clear that these accusations were not intended to refer to the plaintiffs and BPAS.

The authors also accept that BPAS ensures that its pregnancy testing is as reliable as possible and that it complies with all legal obligations. Moreover, the authors recognize that BPAS exercised the greatest care in the employment of medical practitioners and in selecting and training its counsellors. The authors acknowledge that the plaintiffs are dedicated to the charitable purpose of the BPAS trust.

Mr John Prentis, counsel for the authors, said:

"These defendants, while not relying in any way from their general criticisms of the Abortion Act, 1967, are pleased to take this opportunity of withdrawing the allegations which were made in *Babies for Burning*, and have been understood to refer to the plaintiffs and BPAS.

After the hearing Mrs Diane Munday, public relations officer for the service, said the book had cost the service £20,000 in legal fees and £5,000 in staff time and effort. It might have expected further costs of £50,000 had the trial taken place.

It had become increasingly likely that the service would be unable to recover much.

Mrs Munday said the case had special significance because of the book's influence. In February, 1975, three months after its publication, the private member's Bill of Mr James Whitelaw MP for Pollack, designed to tighten the Abortion Act, 1967, passed its second reading. Mr Whitelaw drafted the Bill after reading the book in proof.

A parliamentary select committee was appointed to inquire into the workings of the Act and the only individuals to give evidence were Mr Litchfield and Mrs Kentish. Mr William Beavon's subsequent private member's Bill closely followed the committee's recommendations.

Defendant in conveyancing case alleges malice

From Arthur Osman

Mr Michael Hoyle, senior assistant secretary of the Law Society, denied at Worcester Magistrates' Court yesterday that he had maliciously prosecuted a conveyancing case which was improperly motivated.

Mr Francis Whitsome (formerly Reynolds), of Hylton Road, Worcester, a law lecturer, has denied six summonses alleging that he prepared house conveyancing documents which were maliciously motivated, contrary to section 22 of the Solicitors Act, 1974.

He asked Mr Hoyle: "Is one of the objectives of this prosecution to reinforce the solicitors' monopoly?"

Mr Hoyle replied: "No, it is to enforce the law."

The defendant said: "My allegation is that this is a malicious and vexatious prosecution brought for the purpose of putting an end to the lives of the solicitors' monopoly."

Mr Clifford Moiser, the magistrates' clerk, said: "Go to the solicitors' association."

The prosecution has accepted that there was no evidence that Mr Whitsome, gained financially from being an honorary conveyancer for the association, which has carried out hundreds of conveyancing transactions in the past five and a half years.

Mr Hoyle said he thought the people running the PTA were doing it as a business and for their own personal gain.

Mr Whitsome asked: "Would you agree that it would facilitate members of the profession and the council of the Law Society if the activities of the PTA could be stopped?"

Mr Hoyle replied: "It would remove a certain workload in the department and for me."

Mr Whitsome also asked: "Have you got as a secondary objective that of putting a stop to the PTA offering this service?"

Mr Hoyle replied: "In so far as that enforces the law, which has been flouted for a lengthy period in my view, and those instructing me, yes."

Mr Whitsome: "In the public interest?"

Mr Hoyle: "Yes."

Mr Hoyle denied a suggestion that solicitors who engage unqualified staff for conveyancing and litigation are, prima facie, promoting a breach of the Act.

Mr Whitsome asked: "Is the only reason you are prosecuting me because you feel that I have broken the law and that I must be punished for that breach?"

Mr Hoyle replied: "Not the only reason, no."

Mr Hoyle was asked if it was the policy of the Law Society to prosecute all non-solicitor conveyancers who came to their attention. He replied: "It is the policy of the Law Society to enforce the law. I think I have to claim privilege for my client (the society). We are moving now into matters about advice or my client, who where I have tendered professional advice, I am not a personal grudge against Mr Whitsome and he did not dislike him in the sense of hating him."

The hearing continues today.

North Sea revenue plans in final Cabinet draft

By Our Political Editor

The Government's proposals for spending future North Sea oil revenues are being put into final draft at the Cabinet Office under Sir John Hunt, and a White Paper may be published some time next month.

This is a firmer "steer" to the proposals than had been earlier discussed and expected. A consultative document or green paper had been in prospect, but new pressure from trade union leaders and members of the Labour Party has caused the Government to publicize the proposals.

The progress to the Cabinet Office of documents from Mr Healey at the Treasury, and Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, has also caused a little surprise. The two ministers were asked by Mr Callaghan to draw up joint proposals. They have not agreed.

with the Chancellor, less enamoured of the wholesale commitment to expenditure on public services and even new public sector industries as proposed by Mr. Benn.

Mr Benn appears to believe that he has been having the better of the argument, and that Mr Callaghan will side with the union leaders' call for greater emphasis on increased public expenditure.

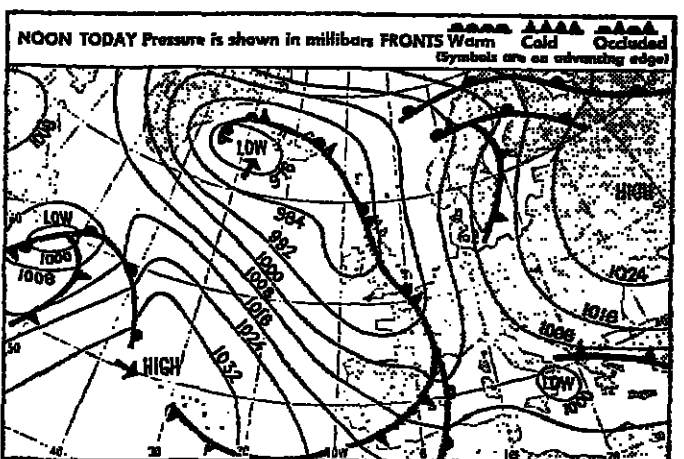
However, the battle may not yet be quite over. Mr Healey has both tax cuts and repayment of foreign debts in mind. It is known too, that the Cabinet Office is not yet so advanced with the document that it can be discussed at next Monday's meeting of the Government-TUC-Labour Liaison Committee. The committee has already dealt with the proposals twice.

At his first question time in the Commons this week Mr Callaghan hinted that he was still taking the "something of everything" approach.

with the Conservative leadership to frustrate democratic reform and European ideals; either therefore believes that the agreement should be ended immediately.

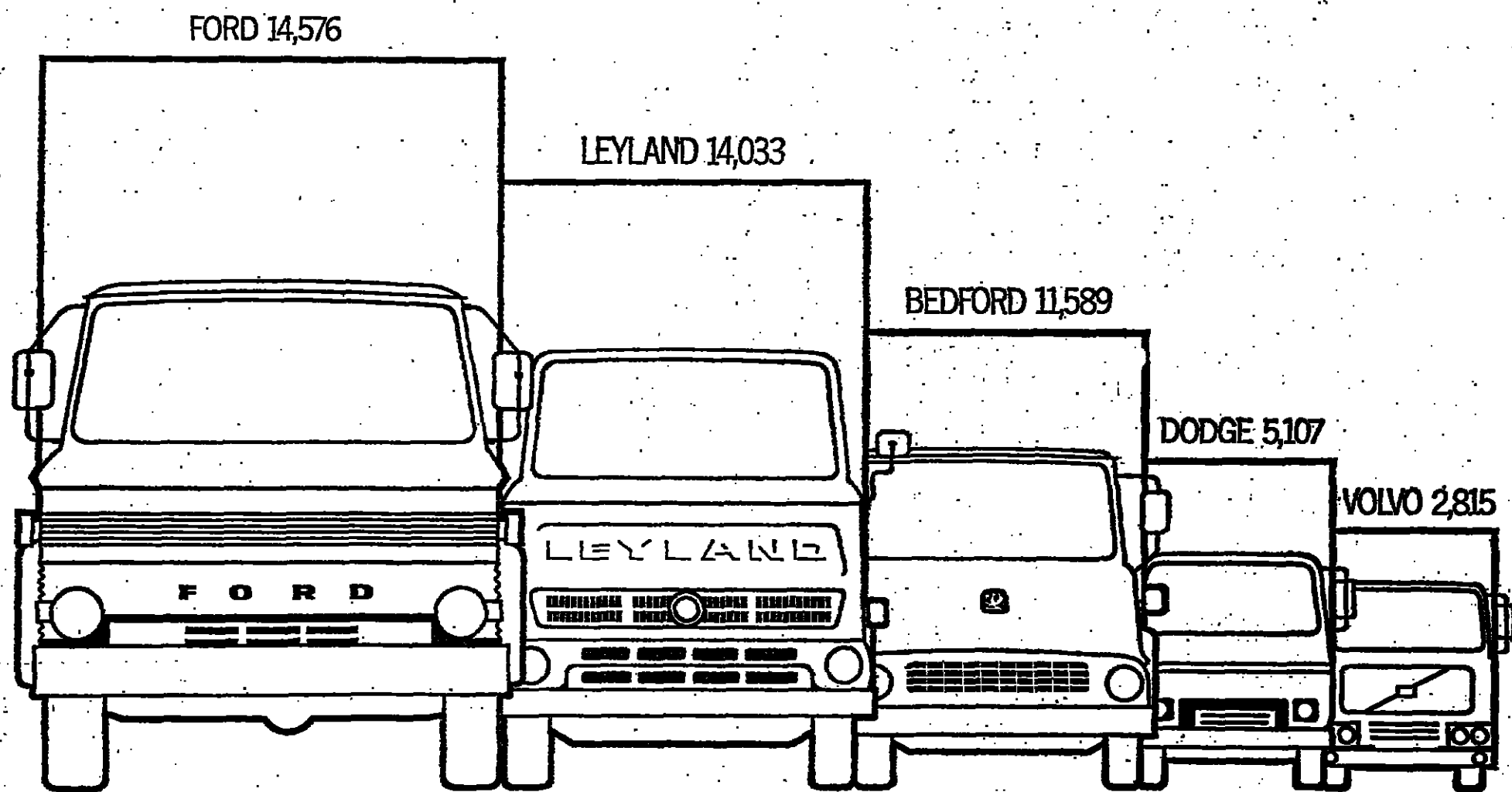
Or, perhaps by the time the Lib/Lab parliamentary agreement will have successfully achieved its immediate purpose for the good of the country; and believes that the agreement should continue only until, in the light of this resolution, the leader of the party, in consultation with the senior officers of the party, and with the parliamentary party, decide to put it and is determined that thereafter, the Liberal Party shall seek the endorsement of the British people, at a general election, for its achievements and policies.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 7.56 am
Sun sets: 4.27 pm
Moon sets: 12.58 pm
Full moon: January 24, 12.58 am
Lighting up: 4.57 pm to 7.25 am
High water: London Bridge, 9.52 am, 6m (19.8ft); 10.41 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft).
Low water: London Bridge, 4.47 am, 9.5m (31.2ft); 3.33 pm, 10.1m (33.2ft).
Dover, 7.15 am, 5.4m (17.8ft); 7.58 pm, 5.4m (17.8ft).
Bull, 1.37 am, 5.

IT'S NICE TO KNOW EVERYONE'S BEHIND US.



NEW HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS 1977.

The SMMT figures for 1977 have just come through and Ford have taken the number one spot as Britain's leading truck manufacturer.

Not just in the medium sector, where we've always done well, but in the heavy sector too, where the competition is fiercer.

Why is it that we've done so well? Is it that we make the best trucks?

We like to think that we do, but there's a lot more to it than that.

There's another reason why more people bought Fords last year. And that's Ford's back up service, without a doubt the most efficient and comprehensive there is.

There are 140 Truck Specialist Dealers. All highly organised, highly experienced, well equipped and all holding

a massive stock of spare parts.

There's FOCAS. An operating cost analysis system to help out the economy minded transport firm.

There's a vast European dealer network so that help is never far away on a transcontinental run.

And finally, because we recognise that a truck is an enormous investment, there's Ford's own financing system to help you buy it.

Right across the board from the smallest of vans to the maximum gross vehicles, people agree that Ford have the most to offer.

And we're doing our best to make sure that the people who are behind us stay there for a long time.



FORD TRUCKS

HOME NEWS

Former Foreign Secretaries are critical of 'think tank' report on Diplomatic Service

By David Nicholson-Lord

Two former Foreign Secretaries yesterday delivered a largely hostile verdict on the controversial report of Britain's Central Policy Review Staff, the "think tank".

In characteristically forthright vein Lord George-Brown described it as a product of "little England" prejudice and a suitable candidate for the wastepaper basket. The accumulation of studies of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had caused staff to feel that they were everybody's victim, and would discourage imagination and adventurousness, he said.

Lord Home of the Hirsel commented that the Diplomatic Service, far from being further reduced, should be expanded. Rejecting the review as introspective and pessimistic, he said Britain received full value from its well trained diplomats.

"We ought to spare as much money as possible to get the best men in the right places", he added.

Appearing before the defence and external affairs subcommittee of the Commons Expenditure Committee, both witnesses criticised the review's emphasis on increased use of visitors from the United Kingdom in place of staff resident overseas as well as its suggestion of a unified Civil Service incorporating home and overseas elements. They also defended the need for reasonable entertaining by embassy staff.

The BBC was highly praised. Lord George-Brown thought successive governments had been mean and stupid in repeatedly economising on "matters needed to improve worldwide audibility of external broadcasts".

Reservations were voiced about the British Council, however, which was singled out for abolition or truncation in the "think tank" review. Lord

Home believed that the council should not administer aid, while Lord George-Brown commented that it was hard to justify its presence in parts of the developed world.

Opinions differed about the continued need for a coordinating European secretariat in the Cabinet Office, which was recommended in the report and supported yesterday by Lord Home. In the liveliest performance by any of the witnesses to appear before the committee in its present round of hearings, Lord George-Brown contended that the task of coordination should be performed inside the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

With the exception of Mr Baldwin and Mr Attlee, every Prime Minister in his experience had wanted to play as being Foreign Secretary, he said, from Mr Chamberlain at Munich to Sir Harold Wilson in his Rhodesian negotiations on board the Fearless and the Tiger.

The result was confusion and increased Whitehall feuding. At the time of the 1967 war Israel had gone directly to 10 Downing Street because it was regarded as a "softer touch" than the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Despite the review's strictures on lack of commercial expertise in the Diplomatic Service, Lord Home said personal contacts made by staff brought in considerable business. The present framework served the business world well.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Conservative MP for Oxford Mid. and a diplomat for 14 years, told the committee that the review staff savoured too much of Whitehall warfare, for instance in its suggestion of a Cabinet committee on bilateral relations.

An external study would be the right way to assess the Diplomatic Service, Mr Hurd said.

The concept running through the review was that of home-based civil servants passing judgment on the reality of the modern world, an approach he did not accept.

Further criticism of the study is contained in the annual report of the British Council for 1976-77. Sir John Llewellyn, the director-general, rejects the idea that cultural diplomacy makes only a minor contribution.

Sir John, who has already given evidence to the committee, says that view is not shared by France, which spends three times more on cultural diplomacy than Britain, or by West Germany, where a third of the foreign ministry budget is devoted to it.

Cultural interchange between the richer countries cannot be left to like-minded partners, he comments. A reduction of council work in western European countries would appear to mean a lack of interest which they had shown that they wanted to improve their exchanges with Britain.

Sir John says the council's strengths are its independence, allowing non-bureaucratic channels of contact, its specialist skills and experience built up over a lifetime of operations, and its links with United Kingdom educational institutions.

Fragmentation into a series of unrelated and mutually competitive schemes would result if the council was broken up. Sir John adds that although it is difficult to put a value on cultural diplomacy, some indications are available. About £2m was estimated by the Association of Recognized English Language Schools to have been spent by foreign students in Britain in 1976, while the Publishers Association has put the value of books sold overseas in 1976-77 at £170m. Both bodies acknowledge the council's substantial contribution to those earnings.

The fishermen of Britain, 2: A woman in a man's world

Distant-water boats have driven out the Cornishmen

By John Winder

Even with anti-discrimination legislation on the statute book few women have broken into the male-dominated business of catching fish, but in the farthest reaches of Cornwall I found one who achieved that breakthrough some years ago. Mrs Daphne Lawry has become a champion of the Cornish fisherman's cause as secretary of Newlyn and District Fishermen's Association, respected in fishing quarters far from Cornwall.

Viewing the great boom in Cornish mackerel fishing, with East European mother ships standing for travellers from all round the British coasts to scoop mackerel from the South-west into their holds, Mrs Lawry said crisply: "It is an extravagant way to permit an industry to have emergency support."

She says the arrival of the distant-water boats has driven out local men by disturbing the shoals of mackerel being harvested by skilled local methods. Companies with large investment in big boats would not accept the argument that it was inefficient to catch such a large bulk of fish a man, and incompatible with the amount of fish

available and the need to supply jobs.

"The scientists are shilly-shallying and saying that perhaps there are more mackerel than they thought, but our fishermen are convinced that the scientists are wrong."

She thinks that control to help the local fishermen would be comparable with EEC requirements that local fishermen should be protected, because that presumably implies that non-local fishermen should be penalized.

"We say that 600 boats should be banned from fishing for mackerel within six miles of the coast," she quarrels with the assertion that such bans kind cannot be operated because mackerels have fished for mackerel successfully on many days beyond the 12-mile limit.

Men were being threatened with unemployment but Cornwall lacked political power. The government, she maintained, was interested only in reducing the influence of the Scottish National Party. If Cornish fishermen were allowed to go under and boats not handed on from generation to generation a British fishing tradition would be lost.

Mrs Lawry insists that the locals are not against all

invaders. They had welcomed

freaser trawlers which had opened a new export market for mackerel for human consumption, but that was the antithesis of the activities of some of the latest comers, who had been dumping mackerel if they could not get a ready market, or found that what they had netted was not of the right quality.

Dumping had become a menace condemned all over the South-west by local fishermen.

Not only do fish dumped in quantity spoil the catches of later fishermen who travel them up with live fish, but they poison the surrounding sea by depriving it of oxygen. A pile of rotting mackerel found on a reef outside Penzance upset the local sub-aqua enthusiasts, who had been aursing that spot for an international investigation of underwater life.

"Why should 15 men be allowed to pull the amount of fish that 60 men could live on? I see no virtue in reducing the amount of labour used and calling it efficiency," Mrs Lawry said.

Although she has been a fish-

woman herself Mrs Lawry does not believe there will be a great increase in the number of women fishing. She knows of only one in Cornwall, now

that she stays ashore fighting for the industry. She admits that she was very much under the wing of her husband.

She found fishing "smelly, cold, tiring and extremely dangerous", but added: "It is highly competitive until you are in real difficulty. It is very much a man's life."

I entered by courtesy." In Devon I met Mr John Page, skipper of the Donna Maria, one of the small fleet of Exmouth drifters. "The most unpredictable fish there is," he said, talking of the herring, which the south Devon fishermen are hunting with the ending of the local ban on catching the fish.

The description arose from the irony of the situation at Exmouth, which the herring deserted about twenty years ago for a dozen years. The Exmouth men were upset by the ban because they argued that their method of drifting damaged no stocks, nor any fish, and if they could have gone fishing for them a month before Christmas they would have found the mouth of the Exe full of herring.

Their catches are not large—20 to 30 stone a night with an occasional boat load, but even so, the small Exmouth fleet

provides a livelihood for a

hundred men, so long as they can depend on herring fishing in the winter to supplement their summer search for scallops.

Mr Page, who depends on fishing for his living, is as upset as other fishermen when he hears of part-timers earning pin-money in his trade. "I hear that two shoe factory workers are fitting out boats, but they would not let me go and work part-time in their shoe factory," he commented.

He complains that the fisherman is fishing in the dark, and he would like a conference of all interests to work out a conservation policy. He favours licensing systems, but they must be local, he says, because of the different seasons in different areas.

In Exmouth, for instance, the herring fishing is, at longest, September to June, usually only from November to April. It would be pointless to allow fishing for herring later in the summer.

Mr Page is the epitome of the small fisherman, resisting efforts to persuade him to buy a bigger and more powerful boat.

Next: Saving Europe's appetite

Move to stop sanctions case

Two oil companies tried yesterday to block a public court hearing of allegations that they have been guilty of breaking sanctions by supplying oil to Rhodesia.

Shell Petroleum and BP asked Mr Justice Brightman, in the High Court, to put a stay on proceedings brought against them by Lornho and its Mozambique/Rhodesia pipeline subsidiary.

Shell and BP are among 29 oil companies facing a claim for damages, said to be about £100m, by Lornho. The judge was told that Shell and BP intended that the dispute should be dealt with by arbitration, which would be in private.

Mr Brian Dillon, QC, for BP, said the case concerned the supply of oil to Rhodesia since UDI in November, 1965.

Lornho and its subsidiary, Companhia Do Pipeline Mocambique Rhodesia, based their claim on an agreement known as the "shippers' agreement", made in October, 1962, between Lornho and seven oil companies, including Shell, BP, Caltex and Mobil. That agreement regulated the use of a pipeline built by Lornho from Beira to a refinery at Feruka, near Umtali, in Rhodesia.

Since shortly after UDI the pipeline ceased to be used for political rather than physical reasons, counsel said.

Lornho complained that oil had been supplied to Rhodesia since UDI by some or all of the 29 defendant companies otherwise, than through the pipeline.

Mr Dillon said the allegations of illegality included breach of the British Government order imposing sanctions on Rhodesia.

The sanctions order could apply only to United Kingdom companies and what was done in the United Kingdom.

Mr Dillon said the judge was bound to grant a stay unless he was satisfied that an arbitration clause in the shippers' agreement was inoperative or incapable of being performed, neither of which applied in the present case.

The hearing continues today.



Paintings by Gustave Courbet that can be seen from today at the Royal Academy's centenary exhibition of his work include (left to right): "The Bridge of Ambrussum", "Bonjour, Monsieur Courbet", and "Portrait of Alfred Bruyas".

New test of 'obscenity' is proposed

By Our Legal Correspondent

A new legal definition of "obscene", as being a performance, display or article the effect of which is "to outrage contemporary standards of decency or humanity accepted by the public at large" has been proposed by the Festival of Light.

In evidence to the Home Office committee examining obscenity and film censorship, it says the old test of obscenity, which requires a "tendency to deprave and corrupt", has been shown to be unworkable. The defence of "public good" in the existing Obscene Publications Act, 1959, should be abolished, the group says.

There should also be a statutory prohibition of any visual representation of any real or simulated act of sexual intercourse, deliberate sexual stimulation, bestiality, necrophilia or excretion.

A minimum number of woman jurors should sit on all obscenity and indecency cases, and the restrictions on the bringing of private prosecutions for obscenity by individuals, that is, provisions requiring the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney General, should be lifted.

To combat exploitation, the Festival of Light proposes that it should be an offence for anyone to "engage or induce other persons to take part as actors in any obscene or indecent performance" to be shown to the public, or as models for any obscene or indecent photograph. It calls for a new body to be set up to view all films intended for public exhibition, including cinema, clubs. The existing system of censorship, based on certificates from the British Board of Film Censors or the exercise of local authority powers, should be scrapped.

Social divisions persist despite expansion of education

By Ian Bradley

In the second of his Reith Lectures last night Professor A. H. Halsey discussed the persistence of social inequality in Britain. He asked specifically how inequality could continue to be found in a rich society.

Sociologists, he said, discussed the structure of inequality in terms of three organizational forms: class, status and party. Classes were formed out of the division of labour and the occupational structure of society. Status groups formed a network of those who shared similar situations of social prestige or life style. Parties were formed out of the organized pursuit of social objectives. They belonged respectively to the economic, social and political structure of society.

Last night Professor Halsey restricted himself to dealing with class. He said occupational structure had shifted in

the twentieth century "from the shape of a pyramid to that of an electric light bulb". The proportion of manual workers in the economically active population had fallen from three quarters to a half in the past 70 years.

There were three main blocks of roughly equal size, in the middle of the occupational structure: semi-skilled manual workers, skilled manual workers, and clerical and sales workers. They were flanked on one side by unskilled workers and on the other by professional, administrative and managerial workers.

The outstanding feature of occupational change in the twentieth century had been the growth in women's employment outside home. Women had gone particularly into lower white-collar jobs in public authorities and the service industries and made up a high

proportion of "the burgeoning middle mass".

Professor Halsey warned his audience not to set too much store by the rise in national income and the gross national product, which he described as those modern talismans of "national virility". In real terms, he said, the income of male manual workers had trebled since 1900, while their hours of work had been steadily reduced. Although the average level of wealth had risen, however, its distribution remained unequal.

Even after tax, the richest 1 per cent of the population still took home more than the poorest 20 per cent. The redistributive activities of the state had little effect. In 1974-75 tax reduced the share of national income taken by the richest 10 per cent of the population from 26.6 per cent to 23.2 per cent and increased the share taken by the poorest 10 per

cent from 2.8 per cent to 3.1 per cent.

Not even the expansion of education, he said, had been the means to equality of opportunity that its advocates had hoped. The slight tendency to more equal investment in the school education of children from different classes had been more than counterbalanced by the development of further education, which was used disproportionately by children of the middle classes. The son of an average professional or managerial family born between 1943 and 1952 had six times as much spent on him as the son of an agricultural labourer.

How had inequality survived in a comparatively rich society? Professor Halsey said some sociologists explained it by introducing the concept of relative deprivation, the fact that working men compared themselves with their own

peers in their factory or neighbourhood rather than with their fathers or residents of Mayfair. People were less interested in what others earned than in what they themselves were earning in the future.

"What has been happening recently, it seems, is that the representatives of groups of workers have been more ready to use wider comparative reference groups in pressing their claims than those which are common among the workers they represent."

Continuing inequality in Britain, he said, was explained partly in terms of the slow growth of prosperity and the limited social horizons of comparison. "Class remains fundamental to stratification in Britain, but it does not tell us the whole story." In his third lecture next week, he will attempt to add to the story by considering status.

Police plea over missing boy

Lester, Chapman, aged eight, who has been missing from his home at Reading for a week, had still not been found last night as the temperature in parts of Berkshire dropped well below zero.

Police men with dogs were checking the countryside near his home, but the main hope was that he would be seen by a member of the public and persuaded to go home. The police were also following up more than 30 reported sightings.

"We think he is probably getting in somewhere at night and it may be that somebody is being a bit misguided in offering him shelter and sustenance," a senior officer said. "We appeal, if that is the case, for that person to come forward."

They expect the total output of graduates to be about 4 per cent higher than last year with a modest increase in the number of chemists and engineers. The subject group that continues to show the greatest increase is social studies, and law now has the biggest single subject output.

They calculate that the combination of slightly increased output and unchanged opportunities for further study will lead to an increase of about 10 per cent over last year in a number of graduates likely to be seeking immediate employment.

Total demand for graduates is likely to be about a fifth higher than last year, with modest improvement demanded from the public sector accompanied by a continuing upsurge of demand in the private sector.

The three groups conclude that while the overall picture shows healthy demand for graduates, "this is not a yes for complacency". Many graduates will need to look for a second and third choices.

They point out, however, that there is still a wide range of jobs where demand for graduates is still unsatisfied including computer programming, industrial management, the Armed Services, accountancy, police and fire services, marketing, purchasing and selling.

Nationwide chief sees no housing finance shortage

By Margaret Stone

There should be no shortage of housing finance in 1978, Mr Leonard Williams, chief general manager of the Nationwide Building Society, said yesterday.

He did not predict any dramatic fall in the level of savings, in the next few months, and suggested that the average saver should be able to lend about £8,500 this year compared with £6,700 in 1977.

The present high level of lending, about £700m a month, combined with the latest cut in the mortgage rate, should

mean another good year for home-buyers and the housing market and better prospects for the building industry.

During 1977 Nationwide advanced more than £100m on new properties, but Mr Williams pointed out that the total proportion of loans on new houses, 6.2 per cent of total lending, last year, continued "its long decline".

That partly reflected the depressed state of the building industry but also mirrored the increasing proportion of owner-occupied houses in the total housing stock.

Jail fails to stop defacing of road signs in Wales

By Tim Jones

Undeterred by prosecutions, fines and imprisonment, the Welsh Language Society said yesterday that its policy of destroying or defacing English-only road signs in Wales would continue.

Its determination to continue its illegal activity was reasserted amid a political controversy in Wales after the disclosure by Mr Barry Jones, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Wales, that provision of bilingual road signs would cost £17m.

Mr Jones strongly denied accusations by Mr Cynffur Evans, leader of Plaid Cymru, that the figure had been used as a "mischievous and apparently wilful attempt to deceive MPs".

In a statement, Mr Jones said he had given a straightforward answer to a parliamentary question.

"The question asked about the cost of bilingual signs on all our roads in Wales," he said. "My reply of an estimated £17m was correct, bearing in mind that it would be over a long-term period."

Mr Evans and other MPs say they are mystified by the estimate and point out that the Bowen committee reported at the end of 1972 that signs in Wales should go bilingual, without cost.

Family hardship gets woman's sentence cut

By Hugh Clayton

One of three young women who attacked a nurse and robbed her of £6, had her jail sentence reduced by the Court of Appeal yesterday because of family hardship. Mrs Justice Swanwick said the three had "turned themselves into female footpads, which cannot be tolerated in London".

Mrs Dorothy Parsons, of Staple Street, Southwark, whose husband was having difficulty in caring for their three young sons, would be given a six-month reduction of her two-year jail sentence as an act of mercy.

Mrs Linda Lawrence, aged 17, of Tennis Street, Southwark, convicted with her at the Central Criminal Court last October, of robbing a nurse, Mrs Mary Morris, of her case, would be given a similar appeal against brutal training. The third defendant, aged 19, did not appeal.

Mrs Parsons was said to have had a desperately unhappy childhood. Her marriage was on the rocks and she felt guilty over the death of one of her children in a drowning accident. In a letter to the court the judge said she was finding it a terrible strain and would either have to give up her job or put the children in care if their mother was not returned home.

Lord Justice Lawton said it was a mystery to him why social workers and counsel put forward unhappy backgrounds as an excuse for people to commit nasty criminal offences. Mr Justice Swanwick said that if Mrs Parsons behaved herself, she could be out of prison in a year.

Security camera trick

By Tim Jones

Armed raiders tricked their way past a security camera yesterday to steal £35,000 of gold and silver jewellery from C. and M. Basin, manufacturing jewellers in Hatton Wall, London.

The £66m Great Northern line electrification scheme will be completed by February 6 when electric trains will run at 90 mph between London and Royston, Hertfordshire, British Rail said yesterday.

The 100 mph speed-up will be completed by February 6 when electric trains will run at 90 mph between London and Royston, Hertfordshire, British Rail said yesterday.

90 mph speed-up

The 100 mph speed-up will be completed by February 6 when electric trains will run at 90 mph between London and Royston, Hertfordshire, British Rail said yesterday.

Friendly Ruth deserved her obituary

By Hugh Clayton

600 years of cattle farming the Friendly Family of Market Drayton has never produced a more remarkable animal than Friendly Ruth. When she died on Sunday her owner, Mr I. J. C. ("Bobby") Friend, was so moved that he wrote an obituary about her.

His tribute was as warm as that paid to any statesman, an analogy not lost on Mr Friend, since he concluded his notice by saying: "A top Friesian bull can earn a superstar's income which no minister of the Crown can match."

The achievement of Friendly Ruth was not just to earn money but to do it for her country. Mr Friend credits her with a key role in feeding advances which may be saving the United Kingdom £100m a year on its bill for imported feed.

The Government's plan for domestic farm expansion to the 1980s in the White Paper, Food from Our Own Resources, says "cereals": "The immediate prospect for higher output may be in feedgrain."

Council may fight minister over transport grant

By Hugh Clayton

East Sussex County Council is considering taking Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, to court because of a government decision to cut the level of grants towards spending on transport.

Council leader, David Green, said yesterday that the minister had told the council that unless it spent more on rural bus subsidies it would lose its grant, which it could use for road building.

Woman given job back after dismissal

By Hugh Clayton

Dr Eileen Byrne is to be reinstated in her job as education officer of the Equal Opportunities Commission after an internal inquiry into her dismissal.

She was dismissed in November after she had spoken to a journalist on The Times Educational Supplement about a confidential report, not leaked by the Commission.

A panel of three commissioners appointed to hear her appeal against unfair dismissal have found in her favour.

Factories will offer more jobs to graduates

By a Staff Reporter

Manufacturing industry is likely to offer more opportunities and higher salaries than other employers to graduates seeking jobs in 1978, according to a survey of graduates supply and demand published yesterday.

The Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, the Central Services Unit of Careers and Appointments Services, and the Standing Conference of Employers of graduates have pooled their knowledge to make a collective assessment of employment prospects.

They expect the total output of graduates to be about 4 per cent higher than last year with a modest increase in the number of chemists and engineers. The subject group that continues to show the greatest increase is social studies, and law now has the biggest single subject output.

Woman given job back after dismissal

By a Staff Reporter

Dr Eileen Byrne is to be reinstated in her job as education officer of the Equal Opportunities Commission after an internal inquiry into her dismissal.

She was dismissed in November after she had spoken to a journalist on The Times Educational Supplement about a confidential report, not leaked by the Commission.

A panel of three commissioners appointed to hear her appeal against unfair dismissal have found in her favour.

COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Irish Government justifies pursuit of case by claiming use of torture is now outlawed in Ulster

By Craig Seton

The Irish Government's stance in the European Court of Human Rights, which acquitted Britain of torture charges, was superseded last night by an unexpected official statement strongly justifying the republic's persistent pursuit of the case against the British Government.

The statement said that by its actions the Irish Government had outlawed the use of "torture" by security forces in Northern Ireland.

Although there was no official British comment there was private satisfaction that the "torture" label had been removed from the European court's findings. But in Dublin, the Irish government response was amazement; it was not disputed that Mr Lynch's Government had expected more.

Last night's Irish Government statement, however, attempted to retrieve the situation. It said methods of interrogation shown to have been used by the British Government in Northern Ireland, had been condemned by the European Commission of Human Rights a year ago and now by the European court.

It said: "As a result of the case Ireland has succeeded in outlawing, in Northern Ireland and in any country signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights, use of methods of interrogation which the commission did not hesitate to call torture."

"Ireland has also succeeded in the face of absolute denials that anything irregular had taken place in establishing before the court that there existed a practice of inhuman treatment."

The statement also said that the European court's judgment had not been welcomed by all interested in the protection of human rights. It will strengthen the ability of governments to cooperate in the fight against those using terror or violence for political ends.

It became clear when the judgment was announced that the Irish Government had expected the European court to follow the commission's findings that Britain had been guilty of both torture and inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees detained by security forces in 1971.

A senior Dublin government aide quickly pointed to the commission's findings of torture. Other sources said they were bewildered because Britain, in submissions to the court, had admitted the offence.

One source said: "It is akin

to someone pleading guilty in court and being overruled." Others pointed out that a number of suspects subjected to British interrogation methods had been awarded compensation of up to £25,000 in the Northern Ireland High Court.

Even so, the Irish Government's position was that its decision to instigate proceedings had been vindicated by the facts that inhuman and degrading treatment had been used.

There was no immediate response from the Northern Ireland Office, but the relief was obvious. A statement would be made after the judgment had been fully read and considered, it was indicated.

Mr Harry West, leader of the Official Unionist Party, and Mr John Taylor, the party's EEC spokesman, welcomed the court's decision.

Mr Taylor said Britain had already stated that a few detainees had received degrading treatment and he hoped the Irish Government would now accept the same.

Mr Gerard Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, criticized the court's play on words. He said: "I fail to see how inhuman treatment and degrading treatment are not regarded as torture."

To those on the receiving end, he said, the words made little difference. Following the verdict, he said, those who had carried out such actions should be amenable to justice; that they were acting under orders was not a good enough excuse.

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, which supplied much of the evidence for the charges against Britain, said it was disappointed at the court's decision.

It said: "Our association, nevertheless, considers it a great victory that Britain was in the dock today. It was a victory for those who have fought for civil rights and democracy in Northern Ireland."

"What remains to be done is to bring those responsible to trial. We would make the point that individual soldiers who carried out their orders are not to blame, but rather the Prime Minister of the day and his Cabinet who took the decision to use torture. These are the guilty men who must be punished."

The Rev William Beattie, deputy leader of Rev Ian Pais-

ley's Democratic Unionist Party, said the court's decision verified the fact that successive Irish governments were prepared to use lying IRA propaganda to hinder the security forces in their fight against a terrorist organization, which had forfeited the right to humane treatment.

The Alliance Party said activities such as those found proved by the European court were clearly morally wrong and served only to bring the rule of law into great disrepute. It was to be welcomed that firm undertakings had been given that there would be no recurrence; the past should now be left behind.

Mrs Anne Dickson, leader of the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, said now that 1971 was out of the way they should get back to investigating the torture techniques of the IRA and other groups.

Mr Rory Brady, head of Provisional Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Mr Brady said the IRA's political wing, the IRA's political wing, said it was a matter of regret that the court did not outline the five notorious techniques used on defenceless prisoners. Although the court apparently accepted that the use of those techniques had ceased, he said torture of political prisoners had never stopped.

Verdict after six years of bizarre and costly litigation

From Christopher Walker Strasbourg

The historic verdict delivered in Strasbourg yesterday by the European Court of Human Rights brought to a close the longest, most bizarre and costliest litigation between two governments in recent legal history.

It was first launched officially on December 16, 1971, in the violent aftermath of internment (or "operation Demetrius"), as it was officially described, and the case is estimated to have cost British and Irish taxpayers more than £1m between them.

In addition, the British Government has paid out £188,250 in damages to the 14 IRA suspects who were subjected to the interrogation techniques that form the centrepiece of the case. One of the last settlements was made to a Belfast man who escaped from the Maze prison disguised as a priest and now lives openly in the Irish Republic.

Over the years a total of 119 witnesses have appeared before the European Commission of Human Rights. They have ranged from republican sympathizers to General Sir Harry Tuzo, a former GOC in Northern Ireland; all told, their verbatim evidence runs to 4,500 closely typed pages divided into 14 volumes.

Like almost every aspect of the case, has been affected by the fear of terrorist reprisals. Only two copies exist and all parties have agreed that they shall never be published. Even these limited sections printed in the commission's 500-page report refer to witnesses only by code names such as G2 and T11.

At some stages of the proceedings the British have been accused by Strasbourg officials of deliberately acting obscurely in order to minimize damaging publicity. One occasion occurred early in 1974, when Britain rejected a number of places, including Gibraltar,

as suitable venues for presenting members of the security forces as witnesses.

The spot eventually chosen was Sola, a remote military air base on the Norwegian coast. Soldiers and policemen flown from Northern Ireland by the RAF appeared there behind plastic screens to prevent any chance of their identities being discovered.

At the time the troops and policemen were under strict orders not to answer any questions about their techniques. The British security forces reluctantly agreed to cooperate only on the strict understanding that their evidence would never be used against them.

In spite of the obsessive secrecy the names of many of those involved leaked out. Three times in the past year republican newspapers have printed the names of 20 soldiers and policemen alleged to be involved in the allegations.

Attempts to reach a friendly settlement under the rules that cover the European Convention on Human Rights have failed: once at a secret meeting in Paris and later at another in Strasbourg. Both in public and private sessions relations between the opposing government delegations have been frosty.

During the hearings details of five techniques gradually emerged, although the exact location of the white-walled interrogation centre where they were practiced has never been disclosed. Some of the Irish witnesses demonstrated to the commissioners how they were spreadeagled against a wall, their legs spread apart and their weight forced on to their fingertips. One man was said to have remained like that for 29 hours.

The hooded used on the 14 men were described as black or navy-blue bags and the noise to which they were subjected was a continuous, low, hissing sound. They were denied sleep and given a restricted diet consisting of a round of bread and a pint of water every six hours. Confirmation that the tech-

niques were ordered at the highest level emerged when it was admitted that they had been taught by word of mouth to members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary at a building described as "the English Intelligence Centre".

Observers believe that one result of the length and cost of the case will be calls inside the Council of Europe for a streamlining of the cumbersome machinery for enforcing the European Convention on Human Rights.

At the same time it has been noted that, although many aspects of the Ulster crisis have changed since proceedings began, the record of the court underlines the intractability of the Irish problem. The first case ever to come before it, 16 years ago, was brought by a suspected IRA man from the Irish Republic who contended also unsuccessfully, that the Dublin Government's use of internment had been a breach of the convention.

Britain cleared on main sensory-deprivation charge

Continued from page 1

Although the case covered many aspects of British security policy in Ulster, the torture allegations have dominated international attention and generated much hostile Soviet and republican propaganda.

In a separate opinion published yesterday, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, QC, the British judge, criticized the Government's decision last year not to contest the commission's original finding that the five techniques amounted to torture.

He named no politicians but his remarks were interpreted by legal observers in Strasbourg as criticism of Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, who led the British delegation at the hearings.

Sir Gerald described the British decision not to contest the commission's findings as astonishing. He stated: "Had the court accepted the United Kingdom contention that it need not and should not pronounce upon the non-contested allegations as criticism of Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, who led the British delegation at the hearings."

The action of the Irish Government in March, 1976, which refused to contest a friendly settlement and persisted in referring the case to the court, was an unfriendly and unnecessary one."

Mr James Moynihan, MP for Antrim, South, and leader of the Ulster Unionist MPs, said he was pleased that Britain had been found not guilty of the torture allegations, but the Irish Government's response had not been a helpful exercise.

He wondered whether Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, had thought carefully before he spoke. "In a tactical sort of way Mr Lynch says these things and they have the opposite effect to that which one would assume he desires."

subject and, in the light of them, the United Kingdom would have stood convicted, so to speak, of that grave charge."

Sir Gerald, a former judge at the International Court of Justice, was the only one of the European court's 17 judges to dissent from the majority verdict that the five interrogation techniques amounted to "inhuman and degrading treatment" in breach of article 3.

Explaining his denial that the sensory-deprivation techniques constituted torture, Sir Gerald questioned how such practices as having one's fingers nailed to a stake through the rectum, or roasted over an electric grid would be characterized if that was the case.

In other separate opinions, the Austrian, Irish, Greek and Cypriot judges gave their reasons for not supporting the majority verdict of the court to reject the torture finding.

The techniques used in August and October, 1971, involved prolonged wall standing, subjection to loud noise, hooding, and deprivation of food, drink

and sleep for long periods. Yesterday's verdict noted that the techniques had been abandoned by the British Government in March, 1972, and that an unqualified undertaking that they would never be reintroduced was given to the court last year by the British Attorney-General.

A crucial paragraph stated: "Although the five techniques, as applied in combination, undoubtedly amounted to inhuman and degrading treatment, although they were used systematically, they did not occasion suffering of the particular intensity and cruelty implied by the word 'torture' as understood."

Perhaps not surprisingly, the bitter separate opinion against the majority verdict came from Mr Philip O'Donoghue, the Irish judge.

"One is not bound to regard torture as only present in a medieval dungeon where the appliance of rack and thumb-screw, or similar devices were

employed," he argued. "Indeed, in the present-day world, there can be little doubt that torture may be inflicted in the mental sphere."

After the acquittal, jubilant British officials in Strasbourg pointed out that the court had effectively rejected every single demand made by the Irish Government at last year's public hearings.

Most significantly, the court ruled that extra-judicial measures to combat terrorism in Ulster in the early 1970s were justified by article 15 of the convention, which permits derogation by a government from certain provisions at a time of public emergency threatening the life of the nation.

The court upheld complaints from the commission that the years the British Government had not fully cooperated with the protracted investigation into the brutality allegations. But in a general preamble the judges emphasized that they had never been required to rule on terrorist activities in Northern Ireland.

which were "in clear disregard of human rights".

As the court ruled that the question of compensation under article 50 did not arise as a result of the case, no further international action is expected. The verdict will be officially transmitted to the committee of ministers of the Council of Europe but there is no procedure for appeal against the findings of the Strasbourg court.

The judges observed that the IRA with its far more structured organization constituted a more serious menace than "loyalist" terrorists. Which was why they found Britain not guilty of discrimination against Roman Catholics in its use of internment.

Explaining that extra-judicial powers had not been used against a loyalist terrorist until February 5, 1973, the court said the aim pursued before then—elimination of the most formidable organization first—might be regarded as legitimate, and the means employed did not appear disproportionate.

Leading article, page 17

The main findings of the judges

Strasbourg, Jan. 18.—The main findings of the European Court of Human Rights on the British torture case are that on article 3 it:

1—Holds unanimously that, although certain violations of article 3 were not contested, a ruling should nevertheless be given thereon.

2—Holds unanimously that it has jurisdiction to take cognizance of the case of alleged violation of article 3 to the extent that the applicant government put them forward as establishing the existence of a practice.

3—Holds by 16 votes to 1 that the use of the five techniques in August and October, 1971, constituted a practice of inhuman and degrading treatment, which practice was in breach of article 3.

4—Holds by 16 votes to 1 that the use of the five techniques did not constitute a practice of torture within the meaning of article 3.

5—Holds by 16 votes to 1 that no other practice or ill treatment is established for the unidentified interrogation centre where there existed at Palace Barracks in the autumn of 1971 a practice of abuse of power and ill treatment in breach of article 3.

6—Holds by 14 votes to 3 that the last mentioned practice was not one of torture within the meaning of article 3.

7—Holds unanimously that it is not established that the practice in question continued beyond the autumn of 1971.

8—Holds by 15 votes to 2 that no practice in breach of article 3 is established as regards other places.

9—Holds unanimously that it cannot direct the respondent state to institute criminal or disciplinary proceedings against those members of the security forces who have committed the breaches of article 3 found by the court and against those who condoned or tolerated such breaches.

10—Holds unanimously that at the present time there existed in Northern Ireland a public emergency threatening the life of the nation within the meaning of article 15, paragraph 1.

11—Holds unanimously that the British notices of derogation dated August 20, 1971, January 22, 1973, and August 16, 1975, fulfilled the requirements of article 15, paragraph 1.

12—Holds by 16 votes to 1 that, although the practice followed in Northern Ireland from August 9, 1971, to March, 1975, in the appli-

cation of the legislation providing for extra-judicial deprivation of liberty entailed derogations from paragraphs 1 to 4 of article 5, it is not established that the said derogations exceeded the strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, within the meaning of article 15.

13—Holds unanimously that the United Kingdom has not disregarded in the present case other obligations under international law within the meaning of article 15, paragraph 1.

14—Holds by 15 votes to 2 that no discrimination contrary to articles 14 and 5 taken together is established.

On article 6 the court:

15—Holds unanimously that the derogations from article 6, assuming it to be applicable in the present case, are compatible with article 15.

16—Holds by 15 votes to 2 that no discrimination contrary to articles 14 and 6 taken together, assuming the latter article to be applicable in the present case, is established.

On article 50 the court:

17—Holds unanimously that it is not necessary to apply article 50 in the present case.—Reuter.

Bill seeks to stop terrorists evading extradition on 'political' grounds

Our Political Correspondent The suppression of Terrorism Bill, which has been introduced in the House of Commons, seeks to eliminate or restrict a possibility that terrorists will evade extradition by pleading that their crimes are political offences.

The Bill, representing the United Kingdom Government's adherence to the Council of Europe Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, also relates that contracting states at refusal to extradite a terrorist should take steps to try him, on the principle of "extra-territorial jurisdiction".

On the extradition point, a memorandum explains: "The Bill facilitates the extradition on the United Kingdom to a convention country of a fugitive criminal accused or convicted of an offence committed outside the United Kingdom which is listed in the convention, by including him from contesting extradition by claiming that offence is of a political character."

However, the Bill "safeguards" a fugitive against surrender if his position would be prejudiced by reason of his political opinions or on other listed grounds.

Clause 2 refers to the Extradition Act, 1870, which prohibits the surrender of a criminal if he proves that the extradition for his surrender has been made with a view to punish him for an offence of a political character.

Under the Bill would add, or with a view to try or punish him on account of his

race, religion, nationality, or political opinions, or that he might, if surrendered, be prejudiced at his trial or punished, detained or restricted in his personal liberty by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinions."

Both the Extradition Act and the Backing of Warrants (Republic of Ireland) Act, 1965, would be amended by the Bill to provide those additional safeguards.

The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1967, which provides for extradition between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries, as well as the other two Acts, are being amended so that terrorist offences are not to be regarded as offences of a political character in relation to extradition to convention states.

A schedule sets out the offences not to be regarded as political, including murder, manslaughter or culpable homicide, rape, kidnapping or abduction, false imprisonment, assault occasioning actual bodily harm and wilful fire-raising, and six offences listed in the Offences against the Person Act, 1861.

Other offences are set out under the headings, abduction, explosives, firearms, offences against property, offences in relation to aircraft, ("an offence under the Hijacking Act, 1971, or an offence under Part I of the Protection of Aircraft Act, 1973"), and attempts to commit any of the named offences.

The Bill also provides that where evidence is sought in the United Kingdom under the Extradition Act and the

Evidence (Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Act, 1975, for use in criminal proceedings in a convention country in respect of those offences, that activity shall not be considered as being of a political character.

United Kingdom courts would be given extrajudicial jurisdiction over some of the offences to enable the United Kingdom to meet the prosecuting obligations of the convention.

Certain of the provisions could be applied by the Home Secretary to a state other than those adhering to the convention. The state must be either a designated Commonwealth country within the meaning of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1967, or a foreign state with which the United Kingdom has an extradition treaty. There is also discretion to apply certain provisions to the Republic of Ireland if it is not a party to the convention.

All 20 member states of the Council of Europe, except Malta and the Republic of Ireland, have signed the convention. Austria and Sweden have ratified it. The convention will come into force three months after it has been ratified by three contracting states.

The Government points out that the convention is not an extradition treaty; it rests on existing extradition arrangements, which it supplements. The Bill comes up for second reading on February 7.

Suppression of Terrorism Bill, presented by Lord Harris, Minister of State, Home Office (Stationary Office, 35p).

You can get a grant of up to 22% on the cost of new industrial building, plant and machinery

These incentives could transform your ideas about your own company's investment plans:

- * Capital grants of 20% or 22% for new buildings and, in many places, for new plant and machinery.
- * Loans on favourable terms or interest-relief grants.
- * Factories with rent-free periods, low rentals. Leases of 99-years can be purchased.
- * Removal grants.

These are available in the Areas for Expansion.

If you are a manufacturer considering expansion, you could gain from these incentives. Companies already in the Areas for Expansion and others expanding or moving into them should take advantage now of the help available.

In Northern Ireland selective capital grants up to 50% are obtainable.

Telephone one of our Industrial Expansion Teams today for further information or send in the coupon for our free booklet.

London tel: 01-211 6486

24-hour answer-service for booklet enquiries only: 01-834 2026

Scotland:

Glasgow, tel: 041-248 2835

Wales:

Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)

Northern Region:

Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 24722 (STD code 0652)

North West:

Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171

Yorkshire & Humber:

Tel: Leeds 443171 (STD code 0532)

East Midlands:

Tel: Nottingham 56181 (STD code 0602)

West Midlands:

Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111

South West:

Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)

London & South East:

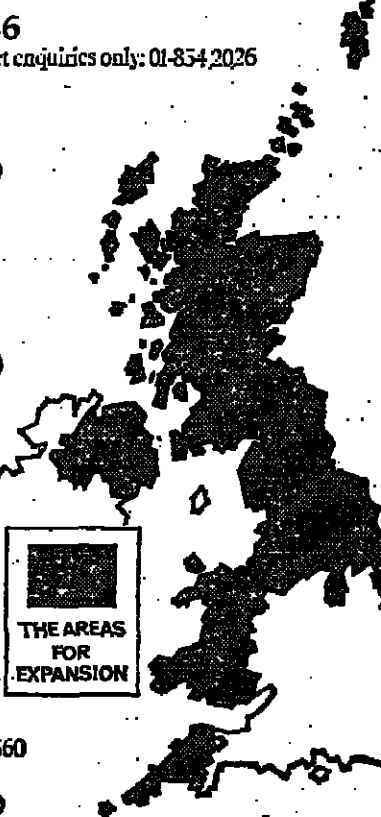
London, tel: 01-603 2080 Ext. 221

Eastern Region:

London, tel: 01-603 2070 Ext. 359/560

Northern Ireland:

Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0252) or London 01-493 0601



The Areas for Expansion

Send for details

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, London SWP 4QU. Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

Name

Position in Company

Company

Nature of Business

Address



ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY T16/1G In association with the Scottish Economic Planning Department and the Welsh Office.

WEST EUROPE



Family likeness: the latest Beetle (left) and the first, produced in 1945 at Koenig in the British Zone of Germany.

On land or in water, the indomitable family car Hitler sponsored conquered the world Germany says its final farewell to the beloved Beetle

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Jan 18

West Germans will bid an affectionate farewell tomorrow to the oldest, most faithful and best-loved car they ever made: the Volkswagen Beetle. Thirty-three years after the first left the factory at Wolfsburg in 1937, the German-produced Beetle will roll off the production line at the VW plant at Emden, on the north coast, tomorrow.

Developed in the 1930s under Hitler, who wanted a "people's car" accessible to the masses, the Beetle put West Germany on wheels after the war and helped it to the forefront of car-manufacturing nations.

Not it is helping to motorize developing countries. Beetles

will go on being produced at VW plants in Brazil, Nigeria, Mexico and South Africa. Wealthier West Germans have moved on to sleeker, more sophisticated models, such as the new generation Volkswagens, the Polo, Golf, Passat and Scirocco. Demand for Beetles has been dwindling in the past few years.

Beetle enthusiasts on the Continent will still be able to buy them, imported at a somewhat lower price than the West German models, from the Mexican plant. It will thus make history as the first European-developed car to be imported into Europe from a developing country. But they will probably become a rarity in Britain;

the cost of converting them to left-hand drive in Mexico is too high.

The only Beetles which will still be produced in Germany will be the cabriolets, the specially built open version with the folding canvas hood which has a curious old-world charm of its own. About 60 a day are still produced by the private Karmann firm at Osnabrück.

The Beetle is the most successful car yet made. More than 16,255,000 were made in West Germany—and over a longer period of time than any other including Ford's popular Model T.

With its reliability and familiar rounded shape, which

has changed little since its designer, Ferdinand Porsche, first sketched it out more than 40 years ago, the Beetle has a character all of its own.

Improved constantly over the years it took imperceptibly to any conditions. It was the first car in Antarctica, operating without modifications in temperatures around minus 30°C.

A Beetle which had lain half buried in the burning sand of the Libyan desert for five months started again at the first try.

Its seafaring reputation grew when Mrs Mabel Stevenson fell into a river in her Volkswagen in 1961 and emerged several miles further down, dry and unharmed. Another Beetle, fit-

ted with a propeller, crossed the Strait of Messina in 38 minutes, two minutes faster than an ordinary ferry.

An American cowboy uses his to round up his cattle, a farmer hitches one to a plough, and an African chief has one to visit his 39 wives and 90 children.

Students in many countries have used it to see how many could fit themselves into a car, with about 30 members. Volkswagen would be curious to know how many babies were conceived in Beetles.

Home for EEC Parliament offered at rent of £6m a year

From David Wood
Luxembourg, Jan 18

Leaders of the European Parliament will have before them as a managerial meeting tomorrow what amounts to an ultimatum from the Luxembourg Government on a proposal to put up a new parliamentary building in readiness for the enlargement of membership to 410 MPs after direct elections in the spring of 1979.

Grand Duchy authorities have asked for a meeting next Monday at which the Parliament would commit itself to become a tenant for at least 20 years at the controversially designed new building in the Kirchberg plateau outside Luxembourg City.

The proposed site, which belongs to the Luxembourg Government, adjoins the present Parliament building and the Parliament's administrative complex.

At a cost of £66m, the new building would have a dome containing the chamber, and an administrative complex shooting off at an angle over a motorway to a height of about 500ft from the plain. The Luxembourg authorities offer it to the enlarged European Parliament at a rent of £6m a year on a 20-year lease.

Luxembourg is not asking the European Parliament to approve the proposal or to complete the building within 18 months, in

time for occupation by the first directly elected Parliament. Against that, Belgian authorities behind the scenes have virtually agreed that if the Parliament took over a bank skyscraper becoming vacant in Brussels they would provide an existing site for the permanent parliamentary chamber.

Since probably a majority of delegated European MPs, especially the British, regard Brussels as a better site for a permanent parliamentary home than either Luxembourg or Strasbourg, there is a strong pressure group arguing that the Brussels plan should be favoured.

In his first appearance as President of the Council of Ministers, Mr Kuno Andersen, the Danish Foreign Minister, told Parliament today that the council would fix a firm 1979 date for direct elections at its April meeting.

He came under strong pressure from the largest parliamentary group to insist on a firm date after the election. At one point, Mr Cornelis Berkhout, the Dutch Liberal leader, commented that the three applicant countries—Spain, Portugal and Greece—were better Europeans than some present members. Anglophile though Mr Berkhout is, he was clearly referring to Britain.

time for occupation by the first directly elected Parliament. Against that, Belgian authorities behind the scenes have virtually agreed that if the Parliament took over a bank skyscraper becoming vacant in Brussels they would provide an existing site for the permanent parliamentary chamber.

Since probably a majority of delegated European MPs, especially the British, regard Brussels as a better site for a permanent parliamentary home than either Luxembourg or Strasbourg, there is a strong pressure group arguing that the Brussels plan should be favoured.

In his first appearance as President of the Council of Ministers, Mr Kuno Andersen, the Danish Foreign Minister, told Parliament today that the council would fix a firm 1979 date for direct elections at its April meeting.

He came under strong pressure from the largest parliamentary group to insist on a firm date after the election. At one point, Mr Cornelis Berkhout, the Dutch Liberal leader, commented that the three applicant countries—Spain, Portugal and Greece—were better Europeans than some present members. Anglophile though Mr Berkhout is, he was clearly referring to Britain.

Emphasis on trade in Barre visit to China

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 18

M. Barre, the French Prime Minister, left this afternoon on a five-day visit to China, which is important in the eyes of the French Government for two reasons.

The first is that it is taking place at a particularly opportune moment, when the Chinese domestic situation has stabilized after several months of confusion and uncertainty.

The second is because the new Chinese leadership has expressly stated its desire to pursue a more realistic and liberal policy of cooperation, both politically and economically, with the capitalist West, and to pursue actively with the industrialization of their country.

The time is therefore ripe to discuss with the Chinese ways and means of putting Franco-Chinese economic relations, which have suffered a serious decline since 1975, back on an even keel. Trade has dropped from 1,600m francs (about £178m) in 1976 to 500m francs last year. The ratio of imports to exports was 200 per cent in France's favour in 1976, while last year it had switched to 45 per cent in favour of China.

The explanation is that the political uncertainty which followed the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976 was accompanied by a "Gang of Four" and the consolidation of the Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping were particularly unfavourable to the conclusion of big contracts for industrial projects which make up the greater part of commercial relations between the two countries.

That is why M. Barre, the first French Prime Minister to take business with him on an official visit abroad, is accompanied by a number of leading French industrialists, including M. Paul Berliet, chairman of the industrial vehicle branch of Renault; M. Renaud Gillet, chairman of

Rhône-Poulenc; M. Boulin, general manager of Cresson-Loire; M. Pierre Loygue, president of the French Centre for Foreign Trade and chairman of Alsthom-Atlantique; and M. Gilbert Ruman, vice-president of Elf-Aquitaine, the national oil company.

According to the Prime Minister's office, it is not M. Barre's intention to return with a handful of big contracts. But there is a possibility that a sort of framework agreement covering a variety of industrial and commercial branches, including possible arms deliveries, scientific cooperation, and industrial development, might be signed with the Chinese during his stay, which would establish the basis for a new era of trade between the two countries.

During the last two years, in spite of the political uncertainty in China, the Japanese have not lost time. They have cashed in on their geographical and cultural ties with China, aided by aggressive salesmen and by large-scale investments in the share of Chinese trade. The French Government's aim is to redress the balance in France's favour.

The visit is also important politically. France still enjoys the Chinese favour, and the past—a rather special position in Chinese eyes. Both because of General de Gaulle's stand on Vietnam and Taiwan, and its independent policy within the Western alliance.

The Chinese look to France to improve their relations with the European Community which, as Le Monde wrote, they regard as a counter weight to the two superpowers.

Allies in talks on E German blocking of MPs' visit

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Jan 18

The implications of the East German refusal to let Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Opposition leader, and six other Christian Democratic MPs, visit East Berlin have been discussed by the allied commandants and Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the Chief of the Bonn Government, was also consulted today.

The Opposition MPs were turned back by East German border guards over the weekend. The move was caused by the allegedly "illegal meeting" of the CDU-CSU parliamentary caucus in the Reichstag building in West Berlin.

In the case of Herr Kohl, the excuse was that allegedly he "made a speech against détente" in the spring of last year. The fact that he has since visited Berlin without any difficulty has been ignored.

At a press conference today, Herr Stobbe said that East

Germany must be made aware that such flagrant violations of agreements would destroy the good international reputation it was trying to foster.

On behalf of the city Senate, Herr Stobbe strongly condemned the East German attitude. He called it a political affront against the leader of the Bundestag Opposition and a blow against the Bonn Government. He saw it as a dangerous move that could only be construed as a step against détente, designed to damage all efforts to improve the relations between the two German states.

However, Herr Stobbe stated that he saw no isolated solution on the Berlin level that could counter the East German steps. Instead of reprisals, demanded by the Opposition, the Bonn Government should act coolly and circumspectly on the international level to make clear to the East Germans that they were breaking binding international accords.

Mr Silkin agrees to consider fish compromise

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Jan 18

After three days of relentless battering from his EEC colleagues, Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, agreed here today to consider a system of fishing plans as an alternative to coastal zones reserved exclusively or predominantly for British fishermen.

This was immediately denounced by Mr Ian Wood, vice-president of the British Fishing Federation, and other fishing industry representatives in Brussels for this week's meeting. "There is no way fishing plans can possibly incorporate our essential demands," he said.

Mr Wood and his colleagues said that, in advance of Mr Silkin's statement on fisheries to the House of Commons tomorrow afternoon, they would be lobbying MPs to alert them to the dangers as they see it, of a "sell-out" of the fishing industry by the Government.

Before flying home tonight, Mr Silkin insisted to journalists that his basic demands remained intact. These called for exclusive rights for British fishermen up to 12 miles from the coast, preferential access between 12 and 50 miles, and adequate conservation measures, and a satisfactory share of the total catch.

Mr Silkin expected "the crunch to come" at an informal meeting of EEC agriculture ministers in West Berlin on January 27.

Republican plea to West to accept 'Italian realities'

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 18

The dramatic elements in the Italian crisis began to break surface today with a speech from Signor Ugo La Malfa, the Republican leader, urging the acceptance by the West of "Italian political realities" which he sees as demanding a greater Communist involvement in government.

The appeal came as President Leone's consultations with the governing Christian Democrats and the Communists reached deadlock. Leaders of both parties were consulted by the President today.

Signor Benigno Zaccagnini, the Christian Democratic party secretary, reiterated his confidence in the outgoing government and in the efficacy of the six-party agreement on which this administration's work was based.

He was in effect saying that his party hoped to see a continuation of the government in the way the country has been governed since the June, 1976, general elections.

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, took a totally different view of the political situation, calling for a "new, authoritative and efficient Government."

Such a Government would, in his opinion, allow the country to rediscover national unity, offering a full guarantee that its programme would be carried out.

Today, Signor Fernando di Carlo, the deputy leader of the Communist Party, said that if the Christian Democrats should fail to form a government, there was no reason why the nomination should not pass to the representative of another party. Recently he suggested that Signor La Malfa, the Republican leader, would make an appropriate candidate. This is what makes Signor La Malfa's appeal today dramatic.

Signor La Malfa said in a personal statement that there was too little understanding in the West of the real state of the country, which he described as "disastrous."

He was shocked by the American declaration against Communist influence, pointing out that Signor Berlinguer's moderate policies were now in danger of the real state of the country, which he described as "disastrous."

"We cannot afford to regard 34 per cent of the people as outside the Democratic system. He is not only convinced of this, but he is also convinced that the Communists cannot be regarded as a serious danger given that they would be heavily outnumbered by non-Communists and would be operating within the Atlantic alliance."

continued to circulate and even the German secret service fell victim to it. On January 1, 1941, Heydrich's Security Service informed Berlin that a certain "count Lednitsky" had been seen by the Pope to the Balkans on a mission to solicit peace for Italy.

The next month, Cardinal Maglione had to deny another report that the Italians were seeking a separate peace with the British through the Vatican.

sometimes, instead, where there is smoke, there is a fire.

The spring of 1940 saw the first rumours that the Pope would leave Rome and Italy. This was presented as a gesture of papal disapproval of Mussolini and his alliances. He was first said to be going to Portugal, then to other destinations.

On December 23, 1941, three false reports concerning the Pope were approved for dissemination.

Mussolini has approached Roosevelt to ask that he secret agreement (sic) not to bomb Rome should be maintained, even if the Pope leaves."

The Pope's decision to remove the Holy See to Rio de Janeiro for the duration of the war has been rescinded since

since he news leaked out and rumors began to rise. It is now more likely that he will relocate between Rio and Buenos Aires."

"Myron C. Taylor (President Roosevelt's representative) has stayed behind to arrange the Pope's evacuation."

These "sbs" were numbered R/924 to 926.

The "comeback" to use the language of the PWE, was grandiose. On January 1, 1942, the Newark, New Jersey, Star Ledger carried the headline:

"Report Pope to leave Italy, Argentina may be new home." Two days later the Boston Globe had: "Pope reported planning to leave 'pagan' Italy for South America."

Vatican 'victim' of wartime falsehoods invented by Britain

Continued from page 1

such as diplomatic dispatches, intelligence reports, and serious contemporary journalism. (The Times is among the newspapers which published "Sbs" in the months of the more outrageous ones about the Pope's totally unfounded intention to leave Rome for Lisbon).

"The falsehoods and fabrications of the 'Sib' operation," writes Father Graham, "will probably continue to bedevil the serious student for a long time to come."

The Vatican became a victim of two lines of false reports, one aimed at arousing hopes in Italian public opinion of a separate peace "blessed" in the official phrase of the papal theologians, "by the Pope or what-you-will". The

other was to suggest that the Pope was preparing to leave Rome because he objected to Mussolini's policies.

As early as December 31, 1940, a "sib" had sent the French Ambassador at the Vatican, Leon Berard, to call on Cardinal Maglione, the Secretary of State, to ask if it was true that the Italian Government had "charged" the Holy See to inquire about peace terms that the British might offer.

The cardinal promptly denied the report, observing, with an attempt at restoring due dignity, that in any case Mussolini would not have "charged" the Pope with such a mission but would have intervened.

Nevertheless, this report, however clumsily devised, con-

OVERSEAS

Britain is accused by Ethiopia of condoning 'Somalia aggressors'

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, continued to urge the case for negotiation between Ethiopia and Somalia and a speedy end to the war in the Ogaden region when he saw Major David Owen, Ethiopian Deputy Foreign Minister, in London yesterday.

Earlier, the Ethiopian Embassy issued a statement sharply attacking Britain as "the original source of the fantasy of Greater Somalia" and claiming that it would be "the follow-up of her colonial policy" if a war based on fantasy received British support.

Answering questions in the House of Commons about the latest Somali request for arms, Dr Owen said that the build-up of arms in the area risked turning what was an already complex African issue into an East-West conflict. This would be in no one's interest.

Recalling that he had urged the Soviet Union on a number of occasions to limit its involvement in the war in the Horn of Africa, Dr Owen said that the dispute was or should be a matter for the Organization of African Unity, for the Africans to settle among themselves. Territorial integrity must be respected.

He said it was important that the parties involved should be willing to negotiate. He had made this clear to the Somali Government and would likewise warn the Ethiopians when he saw their Deputy Foreign Minister, that if they infringed Somali territory, with Soviet support, it would be very serious. (Reports reaching London on Somali claims of an invasion are not yet clear on the facts.)

Britain is still consulting Washington and other Western allies on how they should respond to the request for arms made by Somalia earlier this week. The fact that President Richard Nixon was sending envoys together means that a collective reply may be made. So far as an approach to the United Nations Security Council is concerned, the British view is that it should come from Ethiopia and Somalia.

The Ethiopian statement, issued on the occasion of Major David's visit here, warned the United States and Britain among others against seeking to internationalize the war. "The war is going on within

Ethiopian territory", the statement said, "and yet the United States, United Kingdom, Iran and Saudi Arabia are expressing concern and worry that Ethiopia will first repel the aggressors from its territory and possibly beyond it."

States were to stand for justice, it went on, they should have come out without any hesitation or reservation and condemned "the Somali aggressors".

The Ethiopian statement also denied allegations that Soviet and Cuban troops were present in the country. All such reports were false, it said. (Although precise figures are hard to come by, information reaching the West puts the number of Cuban advisers in Ethiopia, as distinct from troops, at about 2,000, and Soviet advisers at about 1,000.)

Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi: Major Berhanu Bayih, the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, denied that there were any Soviet or Cuban military advisers in his country, and said that Ethiopia would not enter into negotiation with Somalia had been driven from Ethiopia. Major Berhanu was addressing a press conference here on his way back from the Malagasy Republic, where he went at the invitation of President Ratsiraka, who is trying to bring peace between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The Foreign Minister said: "The aggression by Somalia against Ethiopia was committed by the invasion of the Carter Administration" with the full collaboration of Arab reaction.

"The aggression by Somalia against Ethiopia cannot be seen in isolation. It is tied up with the overall imperialist strategy of destabilizing and eliminating progressive and anti-imperialist regimes in the region."

Moscow: The Soviet Union has admitted that it is providing military aid to help Ethiopia fight Somalia, but denies that military personnel from the Eastern bloc are taking part in the fighting.

Tass, in an authorized statement, also described as "deliberate distortions" and "provocative fabrications" Somali Government reports that the Soviet Union was helping Ethiopia prepare to invade Somalia and that Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, Soviet Defence Minister, had secretly arrived in Addis Ababa. UPI. Parliamentary report, page 14

Mr Carter under fire in row over attorney

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 18

President Carter and Attorney General, Mr Griffin Bell, are getting themselves into a muddle over the impending dismissal of a Republican prosecutor who is reported to be investigating Democratic congressmen.

New doubts are being cast over his assertion that he is nothing about the investigation when they took the decision to dismiss Mr David Martin, United States Attorney Philadelphia.

It is now alleged that a force within the Justice Department there was trying to get its own inquiry into the same Democratic Congressmen, but it is difficult to believe that Bell was not told.

According to the White House correspondent of United Press International, Mrs. E. Thomas, the Justice Department is looking into alleged financial irregularities in a \$65m (ab \$31m) hospital project, whether the Congressmen, Daniel Flood and Mr Josi Ellberg, were involved.

Mr Carter has conceded: Mr Ellberg telephoned him November to urge him hasten Mr Martin's dismissal. The President passed this message on to Mr Bell. But Mr Carter and Mr Bell do not know of any investigation until press reports last week.

Yesterday Mr Carter was pointed to have a group of Congressmen that a Justice Department team which went Philadelphia earlier this week had been unable to determine whether any investigation Mr Martin touching Democratic congressmen was acting on.

The controversy is because the decision to remove Mr Martin broke a campaign promise by Mr Carter to appoint attorneys solely on basis of their qualifications.

It has now emerged that a pledge fell by the wayside some time ago when Mr James E. Ladd, the Justice Department's powerful Senate Judiciary committee, insisted that Republican attorneys appointed during the Nixon and Ford Administrations be replaced Democrats.

Progress in Salisbury negotiations

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Jan 18

Settlement talks between Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and three internally-based black leaders resumed today to discuss details of white constitutional safeguards in a future Zimbabwe parliament. They lasted for just over two hours and afterwards the Rev Ndabandwe Sibhole, one of the black leaders, said there had been "progress, progress, progress".

It was agreed in principle last week that the whites would hold 28 per cent of the seats in a future parliament. The four leaders have now to decide on the duration of white safeguards, which would include a "blocking mechanism" to prevent amendments to the constitution.

According to conference sources, Mr Smith wants the safeguards to remain for 15 years, although he would probably agree to compromise on between eight and ten years; Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, wants them to expire after two parliaments, or eight years, whichever is the longer; and Mr Sibhole, who leads a rival branch of the African National Council, has demanded that they should last for 20 years.

There remains also the question of the size of the blocking mechanism and the number of clauses that will be entrenched in a new constitution.

On the basis of a 100-seat assembly, Mr Smith is demanding that any amendments should require 78 votes, which would mean all the black MPs plus six white ones would have to give their support.

Conference sources say that neither Bishop Muzorewa nor Mr Sibhole would accept such a big blocking mechanism. Instead of reprisals, demanded by the Opposition, the Bonn Government should act coolly and circumspectly on the international level to make clear to the East Germans that they were breaking binding international accords.

50 Cubans reported at Zambia camps

From a Correspondent
Lusaka, Jan 18

More than 50 Cuban military advisers are training guerrillas of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front at camps in Zambia, authoritative sources here have confirmed.

The guerrillas, belonging to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu wing of the Front, are being taught to fire newly acquired anti-aircraft guns among other weapons.

Several thousand members of Zapu (Zimbabwe African People's Union) are also being taught bush fighting in Angola by Cuban and Soviet advisers.

At the same time, the sources said, a small number of Soviet technicians have been assisting the guerrillas in Zambia with their communications network.

The Cubans have also stepped up their activities in Mozambique, where they originally replaced Portuguese technicians in the ports and mines. Some of the estimated 300 Cubans in that country have recently begun training guerrillas of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union) wing of the Front, hitherto taught by Chinese instructors.

Dr Sitoke Mwale, the Zambian Foreign Minister, has denied the presence of the Cuban advisers here, but said the Patriotic Front was "free to call in whatever assistance it wants".

A spokesman for the Patriotic Front said guerrilla training in Zambia was carried out by "those already taught by the Cubans in Cuba, Tanzania, and elsewhere in Africa".

In the past, Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders have received training not only in Cuba and

on the continent of Africa, also in the Soviet Union, East Europe and China. Front is heavily depend on those countries for military equipment.

However, the nationalists, officials of the five "front" states surrounding Rhodesia say this situation arises not from choice, but from unwillingness of the West to provide military assistance.

American State Department estimates put the number of Cubans in Angola at about 20,000. African leaders say would be naive to think it would not become involved in Rhodesia. "The Cubans are a proven military record in kind of fighting," said a source. "They have a reputation, experience. Why should the freedom fighters object?"

Front leaders say that the Rhodesian government cannot be separated from the rest of Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa. Thus, Cub expansion into the Rhodesian conflict is only logical.

They are revolutionaries, they came to fight a cause. The Rhodesian cause is not just in Angola, but southern Africa as a whole," a source said.

The real fear among the "front" line states is South African involvement in the escalated war. Such development would force the Cub countries to turn to the US powers for help, and that, turn, they fear, would lead West to see red, and no in on the side of Rhodesia.

While Western diplomats insist that American and British military involvement in the war is highly unlikely, they add that the possibility of a confrontation involving foreign powers is all too real.

Brezhnev tour Cancelled

Bonn, Jan 18—President

Brezhnev has postponed his planned visit to West Germany next month for reasons of health, it was announced here. In a message cancelling the visit the Soviet leader said his doctors wanted him to rest after suffering a "chill", but the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung reported earlier today that he had cancer of the hip bone.

Russia 'blocks' Belgrade work

Belgrade, Jan 18—Western

and Neutral diplomats today voiced deep uncertainty about the outcome of the Belgrade follow-up conference after a Soviet draft proposal for a meeting most of them demand particularly on human rights. "The Soviet document does not even pay lip service to needs", one delegate said.

Mrs Humphrey may take Senate seat

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 18

There is a strong possibility that Mrs Muriel Humphrey, widow of Senator Hubert Humphrey, who died last Friday, will be appointed by the Governor of Minnesota to succeed her husband in the Senate.

It would be a temporary appointment and she would hold the seat until the November election decided her successor.

Mrs Humphrey is very popular and the affection in which her husband's memory is held would guarantee a welcome of

her appointment. Reports from St Paul, the Minnesota state capital, indicate that Governor Rudy Perpich is seriously considering the idea.

It is by no means clear, however, whether Mrs Humphrey would necessarily want the job. If she were to agree to carry on her husband's work, it might be out of loyalty to the Democratic-Farmer-Labour Party as much as for his sake.

SPORT

Cricket

Roope and Taylor steer England away from record lowest total

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Karachi, Jan 18

England are in trouble in the third Test match here against Pakistan. Batting first after winning the toss for the first time in the series (that's what comes of having a Yorkshireman as captain), they have made 152 for five on a pitch on which the ball turned more than is usual on the first day of a five-day game.

Of the English wickets to fall, four went to the spin bowlers, and one to the new ball. There was some excellent slow bowling with even the wrist spin bowlers giving little away, as well as some dreadfully ordinary batting. Of the England XI only Boycott and Mankad had made any runs. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 have not even made a first class hundred between them.

Boycott played well while he was there and Randall decently. With-out Roope, though, and the better spin attack that they must have given themselves a real chance of winning, in spite of the pitch being anything but level. It is a pity, anyway, as distinct from an inevitable draw, and that some of the England players are more in need of a victory than the Board of Control for cricket in Pakistan after their decision not to pick Kerry Packer's Pakistan XI.

They put their heads on the block when they decided that. For England, Gatting wins his first cap. For Pakistan, Mohsin Khan, who was named as captain, and Zaheer were nowhere to be seen and, so far at any rate, their absence has not done so much to the crowd as the excitement today was put at 25,000, which means that the ground was half-full. The weather was ideal for cricket; the excitement mounted as the day went on and the wickets began to fall.

The only one to go in the first two and a half hours fell to a marmalade cake close short leg, by Mankad off Sarfraz, the fifth over. Rose clipped a ball firmly off his toes and Mankad, no more than four yards from the last, picked it up with his hands inches off the ground. Rose was already playing well. Randall, in next, was off the mark with a hook for four off Sarfraz, in England, after an enjoyable first hour, were 40 for one.

Boycott had been letting it be known, with a smile, that he made 40 he would make 200. At



Graham Roope: came safely through an agonising start.

hunch he was 23, having by then been hit by a painful blow by Sikander (he got Brearley just below the elbow, Boycott was hit on the head, and he was hit on the nose but on the fleshy part of the arm. His view to make a double hundred was looking anything but a just when suddenly, half an hour after lunch, he was bowled by the orthodox left-arm spin bowler, Iqbal Qasim, beaten on the forward stroke by turn.

In Qasim's next over, Randall was leg-before, trying to sweep. If the decision disappointed Randall, it was still a risky stroke. In Australia, you are virtually never given out on the sweep. Here you are taking a chance by playing it. So Gatting, like all the other England players, came in at a difficult time. In spite of that, he began by driving Abdul through the covers for four in a way to make everyone sit up.

The main concern was that he was having to start against a leg spinner, a pace bowler, and a young Englishman, that is like an untested paper on a least favourite subject and one that Gatting has been given little chance of doing well on this tour. Today, all too soon, he failed to read what the umpire must have seen as a goosy. Playing on stroke, on the front foot, Gatting was leg-before.

When Miller, caught unaware by the bounce of a goosy, pushed it to forward short leg, the chances were that England would be dismissed today. Although they were not, there was no let up from the struggle. Does the one wind up all the way? "One

was inclined to wonder of England's batting. Once Roope took a pace to Qasim and drove him for four on a much needed occasion he stopped away to hit Qasim for four, off the back foot, past cover point but that was about all. A few more of good bowling and a double hundred was looking anything but a just when suddenly, half an hour after lunch, he was bowled by the orthodox left-arm spin bowler, Iqbal Qasim, beaten on the forward stroke by turn.

England: First Innings
No. 1, Mankad, 15; No. 2, Boycott, 15; No. 3, Randall, 15; No. 4, Gatting, 15; No. 5, Roope, 15; No. 6, Brearley, 15; No. 7, Packer, 15; No. 8, Miller, 15; No. 9, Qasim, 15; No. 10, Qasim, 15; No. 11, Qasim, 15; No. 12, Qasim, 15; No. 13, Qasim, 15; No. 14, Qasim, 15; No. 15, Qasim, 15.

Zaheer, who strongly attacked the Pakistan Board for keeping the three Packer players out of the Test. He said that he, Mankad and Imran had travelled here after indirect approaches were made to them in Australia through intermediaries. He said on reaching here that they were confronted with unacceptable demands that they should make an apology and assure their availability for future events. Zaheer claimed that the Board had asked for "not only us but the entire nation".

The coaching scheme was first talked about in September 1976, nearly six months before Mr Packer was approached to organize a series of matches involving 52 of the world's best cricketers—a plan that set the game in turmoil.

Spencer said Mr Packer first suggested the coaching scheme while the Sussex player was in Australia teaching geography at Cranbrook School. Mr Packer was impressed with the skills Spencer taught to the Cranbrook students.

Mankad and Ghavri give Indians a fillip

Cumera, Jan 18.—Ashok Mankad hit an unbeaten century and joined in a big sixth wicket partnership with Karsen Ghavri after the Indian cricketers had made a century against an Australian Capital Territory and Districts XI here today. At the close of play Mankad had scored 100 not out and his unfinished partnership with Ghavri (55 not out) had contributed 150 to the total of 277 for five.

Coming together 20 minutes after lunch, the pair completely mastered the attack and made their runs in 120 minutes. Mankad hit a lucky escape when he was dropped in the gully after scoring 13. He took 114 minutes over his first 50 but crashed his second half-century in 46 minutes and struck six boundaries in all. The pitch was slow after overnight rain. Further showers fell during the day and rain eventually brought play to a close 67 minutes early.

The Indians lost their opening batsman Dinesh Vengsarkar before they opened their score, and with other batsmen looking shaky, half their wickets were down for 127. They might have been in serious trouble if the chance offered by Mankad early in his innings had been accepted. Mankad scored 33 in 34 minutes but Anshuman Gaekwad took 117 minutes to score 36.

Macdonald was the local team's most successful bowler, taking 3 for 67. He trapped Vengsarkar leg before with the third ball of the innings and dismissed the wicket-keeper, Syed Kirman in similar fashion.

India: First Innings
No. 1, Mankad, 100; No. 2, Ghavri, 55; No. 3, Gaekwad, 36; No. 4, Qasim, 15; No. 5, Qasim, 15; No. 6, Qasim, 15; No. 7, Qasim, 15; No. 8, Qasim, 15; No. 9, Qasim, 15; No. 10, Qasim, 15; No. 11, Qasim, 15; No. 12, Qasim, 15; No. 13, Qasim, 15; No. 14, Qasim, 15; No. 15, Qasim, 15.

Macdonald was the local team's most successful bowler, taking 3 for 67. He trapped Vengsarkar leg before with the third ball of the innings and dismissed the wicket-keeper, Syed Kirman in similar fashion.

Macdonald was the local team's most successful bowler, taking 3 for 67. He trapped Vengsarkar leg before with the third ball of the innings and dismissed the wicket-keeper, Syed Kirman in similar fashion.

Macdonald was the local team's most successful bowler, taking 3 for 67. He trapped Vengsarkar leg before with the third ball of the innings and dismissed the wicket-keeper, Syed Kirman in similar fashion.

Macdonald was the local team's most successful bowler, taking 3 for 67. He trapped Vengsarkar leg before with the third ball of the innings and dismissed the wicket-keeper, Syed Kirman in similar fashion.

Football



Unsettled in midfield: Craig (left), who may leave Newcastle United, and Brisley, who has joined Charlton Athletic

Newcastle captain on transfer list

Tommy Craig, Newcastle United's Scottish international captain, was put on the transfer list and relieved of the captaincy yesterday. In a statement, the manager, Bill McGarry, said: "Tommy Craig and I had a meeting this morning to discuss his future."

As a result of the meeting, I feel it is in the best interests of both the club and player to make him available for offers. All clubs will be circulated to that effect.

In the meantime, I shall relieve him of the captaincy. I feel that while I have been here, Craig has given me 100 per cent of effort."

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Tommy Craig, Newcastle United's Scottish international captain, was put on the transfer list and relieved of the captaincy yesterday. In a statement, the manager, Bill McGarry, said: "Tommy Craig and I had a meeting this morning to discuss his future."

As a result of the meeting, I feel it is in the best interests of both the club and player to make him available for offers. All clubs will be circulated to that effect.

In the meantime, I shall relieve him of the captaincy. I feel that while I have been here, Craig has given me 100 per cent of effort."

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Tommy Craig, Newcastle United's Scottish international captain, was put on the transfer list and relieved of the captaincy yesterday. In a statement, the manager, Bill McGarry, said: "Tommy Craig and I had a meeting this morning to discuss his future."

As a result of the meeting, I feel it is in the best interests of both the club and player to make him available for offers. All clubs will be circulated to that effect.

In the meantime, I shall relieve him of the captaincy. I feel that while I have been here, Craig has given me 100 per cent of effort."

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Tommy Craig, Newcastle United's Scottish international captain, was put on the transfer list and relieved of the captaincy yesterday. In a statement, the manager, Bill McGarry, said: "Tommy Craig and I had a meeting this morning to discuss his future."

As a result of the meeting, I feel it is in the best interests of both the club and player to make him available for offers. All clubs will be circulated to that effect.

In the meantime, I shall relieve him of the captaincy. I feel that while I have been here, Craig has given me 100 per cent of effort."

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Craig has been unsettled since Newcastle's previous manager, Richard Dims, was dismissed early last November. His availability is the result of several interviews he has had with the new manager, He joined Newcastle from Sheffield Wednesday on December 20, 1974, for £110,000.

Radley's call unravels Packer's scheme

Sydney, Jan 18.—Clive Radley's call to join the English cricketers in Pakistan has drawn attention to a hidden public relations coaching scheme organized by Kerry Packer and run by English country players. The scheme, started six weeks ago, was named before Mr Packer began his challenge for control of international cricket. It might have attracted little notice if Radley's call to join the England party in Pakistan after Brearley's injury on Monday.

The 33-year-old Middlesex player was one of the coaches involved in the scheme and his departure for Karachi set off some criticism of England cricket authorities for calling on a Packer employee. However, the Sussex fast bowler John Spencer, who organized the coaching scheme, said at a press conference in Australia that he was not involved in the scheme. Spencer, aged 28, explained that

The coaching scheme was first talked about in September 1976, nearly six months before Mr Packer was approached to organize a series of matches involving 52 of the world's best cricketers—a plan that set the game in turmoil. Spencer said Mr Packer first suggested the coaching scheme while the Sussex player was in Australia teaching geography at Cranbrook School. Mr Packer was impressed with the skills Spencer taught to the Cranbrook students.

Hockey

International council opens doors to new members

By Sydney Friskin
For some considerable time the Hockey Association has felt the need for stronger representation on the International Hockey Council (IHC). The chance to obtain it will arrive during the World Cup tournament in Buenos Aires (March 19 to April 2) when the IHC congress have their annual meeting.

Twelve additional members will be admitted to the IHC council and the HA have nominated Robert Watson as one of the representatives. Watson is also the honorary secretary of the European Hockey Federation and much of his energy will be committed to the running of the European Cup (for nations) to be held in Hannover from September 2 to 10. The event will be announced by the end of this month.

All four home countries have qualified for this event, England by virtue of their position in the previous tournament at Madrid, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and through successful play in qualifying rounds. The IHC congress will be held in Buenos Aires in March 19 to April 2. The IHC congress will be held in Buenos Aires in March 19 to April 2. The IHC congress will be held in Buenos Aires in March 19 to April 2.

Swimming

Miss Hanel one of five new record holders

Sydney, Jan 18.—Linda Hanel, an Australian schoolgirl, broke the Commonwealth 200 metres butterfly record at an international swimming meeting here today. Miss Hanel, who comes from Victoria, had a time of 2min 13.02sec—0.65sec in the record set by Wendy Quirk, of Canada, at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

Her time was well inside the Australian record of 2min 14.55sec set by Michelle Fort in Brisbane earlier this month and it took her to fourth place in the world rankings. Another highlight of the meeting, which produced five Australian records was a brilliant sprint double by Enith Brigitha of the Netherlands.

She broke her own Australian record in the 100 metres butterfly, with a time of 1min 21.51sec, improved the 200 metres record of 2min 3.16sec, and won the 100 metres record of 58.19sec. Other Australian records fell in the 200 metres men's free-style and 200 metres men's breaststroke. Ron McKean took the 200 metres record of 1min 52.22sec, which he set in Perth last year. Gerald McKean, of West Germany, led all the way to win the breaststroke in 2min 25.48sec, improving the Australian record of 2min 25.99sec.—Reuter.

Golf

Miss Burton still has chance to make team

By Peter Ryde
The assault course through which aspirants to a place in the Curtis Cup team are being entered another phase yesterday with the announcement of the list of survivors from the last test. At the completion of the matchplay stage of what has been called the Pink Card scheme the following players were named: Christine Barker (Hartlepool), Carol Caldwell (Canterbury), Mary Everard (Hallamshire), Mary Marshall (Barnsley), Grace Phipps (Pleasanton), Dinah Benson (West Byfleet), Mary McKenna (Donabate), Vanessa Martin (Eastwold), Catherine Panton (Glenelvie), Tegwen Perdue (Wentworth Castle), Joan Smith (Canterbury), Margaret Trew (Lansdown), Angela Uddell (Barkshire). First reserves: Maxine Burton (Canterbury), Pamela Light (Whitchurch), Vicki Rawlings (Barged).

There have been few serious casualties so far after the stroke-play and matchplay eliminating stages. The most notable absentee is from the older competitors—Sally Barber, Margaret Pickard and Ruth Porter. Miss Burton might well be worth a chance to prove herself before selection is made for the match at Apawamis, New York, in August.

Miss Prior-Palmer gets another award

Lucinda Prior-Palmer, still being feted for her achievements in 1977, received another award in London yesterday. The 23-year-old Miss Prior-Palmer, Britain's top three-day event rider, won the Marlborough International Club horse trials medal for the third time.

Cresta Run

ST MARTIN'S Baron Oubert Cup: 1. D. A. Van Buren (St. Martin's), 1:24.47; 2. S. A. Smith (St. Martin's), 1:24.47; 3. S. A. Smith (St. Martin's), 1:24.47.

Today's fixtures

RUGBY: Bath v. Exeter (1.15), Gloucester v. Worcester (1.15), London v. London (1.15), London v. London (1.15).

Athletics

Coghlan extends run of success with 3,000m win

Wellington, Jan 18.—Eamon Coghlan, of Ireland, followed up two recent victories in Australia by winning the 3,000 metres race at an international athletics meeting here tonight. Coghlan, who is a member of the Irish Olympic team, clocked 8min 1.6sec in today's race, run in blustery wind.

The track was hard and the wind was up a bit. I was quite pleased with the time when those factors are considered," he said. He was followed home by David McKenna, of Britain, with Ari Pantonen, of Finland, third. Pantonen's compatriot, Lasse Viren, the Olympic 5,000 and 10,000 metres champion, was eighth in the field of 10.

Table tennis

A return to the big time for Neale

Dennis Neale makes a return to the English table tennis in the English championships at Woking from February 16 to 18. Neale, aged 31, defends his men's singles title and in the final could play against the world record holder, Douglas, the man he beat to win the championship last year.

Rugby League

Castledford turn down record bid for Norton

Castledford have rejected a British record bid of £25,000 from Bradford Northern, for Steve Norton, their international loose forward, who has been on offer since that amount since October. Bradford had offered to pay the full fee over a 12-month period. Recently they offered to pay £17,500 down for Norton, but that bid was also rejected.

Throwing in the wind

Moscow, Jan 18.—Discus throwers will have to contend with constantly changing winds during the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, the women's world record holder, Faina Melnik said in an interview published here today.—Agence France-Press.

Olympic Games

South Africa to reapply for membership

Johannesburg, Jan 18.—So African sportsmen hope to a place in the 1980 Olympic Games and a letter has been written to the International Olympic Committee in Athens advising it that South Africa will reapply for membership at the committee's general meeting in May.

Rudolph Opperman, the chairman of the South African Olympic and National Games Association (SAONGA), said today: "Our sportsmen are becoming restless. They are beginning to think that not enough is being done to gain re-admission to the Olympic family. South Africa last played in the Olympics in 1960. It is not invited to subsequent Games because of its racial policies. We are now reapplying for membership at the committee's general meeting in May."

Rugby League

Castledford turn down record bid for Norton

Castledford have rejected a British record bid of £25,000 from Bradford Northern, for Steve Norton, their international loose forward, who has been on offer since that amount since October. Bradford had offered to pay the full fee over a 12-month period. Recently they offered to pay £17,500 down for Norton, but that bid was also rejected.

Throwing in the wind

Moscow, Jan 18.—Discus throwers will have to contend with constantly changing winds during the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, the women's world record holder, Faina Melnik said in an interview published here today.—Agence France-Press.

Caribbean visitors

A West Indies young cricketers' team will tour Britain from July 28 to August 23. There will be three Test matches, sponsored by British Cattle Ltd, at Scarborough (July 23 to 25), at Worcester (August 5 to 8) and at Arundel (August 20 to 22).

Olympic Games

South Africa to reapply for membership

Johannesburg, Jan 18.—So African sportsmen hope to a place in the 1980 Olympic Games and a letter has been written to the International Olympic Committee in Athens advising it that South Africa will reapply for membership at the committee's general meeting in May.

Rudolph Opperman, the chairman of the South African Olympic and National Games Association (SAONGA), said today: "Our sportsmen are becoming restless. They are beginning to think that not enough is being done to gain re-admission to the Olympic family. South Africa last played in the Olympics in 1960. It is not invited to subsequent Games because of its racial policies. We are now reapplying for membership at the committee's general meeting in May."

Rugby League

Castledford turn down record bid for Norton

Castledford have rejected a British record bid of £25,000 from Bradford Northern, for Steve Norton, their international loose forward, who has been on offer since that amount since October. Bradford had offered to pay the full fee over a 12-month period. Recently they offered to pay £17,500 down for Norton, but that bid was also rejected.

Throwing in the wind

Moscow, Jan 18.—Discus throwers will have to contend with constantly changing winds during the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, the women's world record holder, Faina Melnik said in an interview published here today.—Agence France-Press.

Caribbean visitors

A West Indies young cricketers' team will tour Britain from July 28 to August 23. There will be three Test matches, sponsored by British Cattle Ltd, at Scarborough (July 23 to 25), at Worcester (August 5 to 8) and at Arundel (August 20 to 22).

Today's fixtures

RUGBY: Bath v. Exeter (1.15), Gloucester v. Worcester (1.15), London v. London (1.15), London v. London (1.15).

POOL PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION
CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS
All dividends are subject to scrutiny. FOR MATCHES PLAYED JANUARY 14th

VERNONS POOLS LIVERPOOL

THIS WEEK'S PAYOUT
£369,355
£1/4 MILLION
Shared by Treble Chance First Dividend Winners

8 GOES A MENCH TREBLE CHANCE
4 DIVIDENDS ONLY (See Rule 9/11)

24 pts..... £150.15
23 pts..... £2.75
22 pts..... £0.70
21 pts..... £0.40

4 DRAWS (NOTHING BARRED)
9 HOMES..... £7.65
5 (NOTHING BARRED)
5 (NOTHING BARRED)
Above dividends to units of 15p.

Expenses and Commission for 31st December, 1977—33.6%
ASK YOUR COLLECTOR FOR THE EXCLUSIVE COUPONS

LITTLEWOODS POOLS LIVERPOOL

Top Winning Dividends
£1,134,007

THE TREBLE CHANCE PAYING
24 PTS..... £772.20
23 PTS..... £15.70
22 PTS..... £4.60
21 PTS..... £2.50
20 PTS..... £0.60

4 DIVIDENDS
4 DRAWS..... £4.05
10 HOMES..... £187.80
4 AWAYS..... £4.05
EASIER 6..... £61.05
Above dividends to units of 1p.
Expenses and Commission 31st December 1977—31.8%

ZETTERS POOLS LONDON

WOOT! AGAIN YOU DIDNT WIN A TOP THIS WEEK?
CHANGE NOW TO 25c 1p.
THE POOL WHERE THOUSANDS DID!

THE WORLD'S EASIEST TREBLE CHANCE
24 pts..... £23.10
23 pts..... £0.60
22 pts..... £0.15
21 pts..... £0.10

3 DRAWS (NOTHING BARRED)
4 DRAWS (NOTHING BARRED)
8 HOMES..... £46.00
4 AWAYS..... £8.00
EASY 6..... £79.50
Above dividends to units of 15p.

Expenses and Commission for 31st December, 1977—34.2%
GET YOUR COUPON FROM YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR...
OR DIRECT FROM ZETTERS, LONDON, E.C.1.

CHIC SALE
NOW ON at
100, Mount Street, Mayfair, W.1
and
74/82, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3

1

The new Toyota Celica



For the bachelor who has everything. Including a wife, kids, dog and a mortgage.

Being a family man doesn't mean you have to be seen driving a family saloon.

Especially now that Toyota have introduced the new Celica liftback.

A sports car that accommodates the whole family, the bank manager and your longing for high performance motoring.

Like the world's most stylish cars, the new Celica was designed using a wind tunnel.

Resulting in better performance, better stability, better fuel consumption and, as our picture witnesses, better looks.

It's more roomy inside. There's an extra 90 mm of shoulder room for instance.

The luggage area is 55% bigger. And driver visibility has been increased by 35%.

Yet for all this, the overall length and width has barely changed at all.

Needless to say, the new Celica is fast. With the two litre engine it has a top speed of 110 mph.*

And like all Toyotas, the new Celica's standard equipment reads like a catalogue of extras for other cars.

Five speed gearbox. Cloth-covered reclining front seats. Cloth-covered rear seats that fold individually to give you even more room. Wall to wall carpeting including a carpeted luggage area. Inertia reel seat belts. Tinted glass.

Two speed wipers with intermittent wipe and built-in washers. Rear windscreen wash/wipe. A LW/MW radio with a

vandal-proof aerial built in to the rear windscreen. Steel-braced radial tyres.

And a dashboard that, for once, is laid out so you can see it. Instead of being hidden behind the steering wheel.

Of course, there is one thing that has not changed about the Celica. It's got Toyota reliability.

If by now you're impressed merely by reading about the new Celica, think how impressed people will be if they see you driving around in one.

Which is something you can arrange by visiting your nearest Toyota dealer.

TOYOTA

Everything keeps going right.

HERE ARE FIVE CARS IN THE NEW CELICA RANGE. THE 1600 ST COUPE AT £3,586.04. THE 2000 ST LIFTBACK (PICTURED HERE) AT £3,908.96. THE 2000 XT LIFTBACK, MANUAL AT £4,520.88. THE 2000 XT LIFTBACK, AUTOMATIC AT £4,683.51. THE TWIN CAM 2000 GT LIFTBACK AT £4,774.77. PRICES, CORRECT AT GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX, VAT AND SEAT BELTS BUT EXCLUDE NUMBER PLATES AND DELIVERY CHARGES. *MANUFACTURERS PERFORMANCE FIGURES. TOYOTA (GB) LTD, 320 PURLEY WAY, CROYDON CR9 4HB. TEL: 01-6811921. EXPORT AND DIPLOMATIC ENQUIRIES TEL: 01-680 3350. FIND YOUR NEAREST DEALER IN YELLOW PAGES.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A DISPASSIONATE JUDGMENT

"Torture" never was the right word for the treatment inflicted on fourteen IRA suspects by the security forces in Northern Ireland in one week in the autumn of 1971, treatment which has been condemned first by the European Commission on Human Rights and now by the Court as an infringement of the European Convention. "Torture" is an ultimate word. It denotes those practices, like the rack, electric shock, beating to the point of surrender, the purpose of which is to inflict such pain that terror of its continuation or repetition breaks the victim's will to resist interrogation.

That is not the purpose of the techniques of sensory deprivation, which formed the main subject of complaint by the Irish Government against the British Government, nor must it be the result. The purpose is to induce a state of temporary disorientation and distraction of the will in which the victim may be more easily led by his interrogator. It induces stress. It inflicts pain, its effects may not wholly disappear when the pressure is lifted, it ought not to be practised or condoned, but it is less than torture, and it is a good thing that the European Court of Human Rights has said so.

The procedural articles of the European Convention on Human Rights allow ample scope for what is called a "friendly settlement". Once the British Government had admitted fault, had

withdrawn authority for the use of the techniques in question, had indicated that it would not be restored, and had made ample financial compensation to those who had been subjected to that form of interrogation, the Irish Government could well have settled. Even more should it have settled when the European Commission on Human Rights found in its favour on the main point. But no; it insisted on dragging the proceedings out to the bitter end.

It was difficult to avoid the supposition that the Irish Government (it was not Mr Lynch's but its predecessor) persisted for domestic political reasons and in order to maximize a propaganda advantage over Britain. The reasons which it published or supplied were of course higher sounding: the implications of the case for the security of human rights were of an order called for the authoritative judgment of a court over and above the findings of a commission; and there were other claims arising out of the proceedings with which it did not succeed before the Commission and which it wished to pursue before the Court in the name of justice.

It has achieved nothing by doing so. True, the techniques of sensory deprivation have been pronounced by the Court to be an infringement of the Convention on Human Rights, as well as found by the Commission to be so—if the Irish Government believes that duplication to be of

practical importance. But the methods have been downgraded in the list of prohibitions as "inhuman and degrading", which deprives Irish propagandists of the headline-grabbing word "torture" and is already inspiring counter-propaganda in Ulster to the effect that the misdemeanours of the security forces have been vastly exaggerated.

Nor has the Irish Government won before the Court any of the points it lost before the Commission: internment without trial is not in the circumstances condemned as an infringement of the Convention; it is not judged to have been implemented in a discriminatory way; and the claim that the British Government be required to bring criminal proceedings against individuals responsible for the use of the condemned methods of interrogation is not upheld.

The Irish Government has another reason to regret the persistence of its lawyers. Its appearance in Strasbourg is not quite as knightly at the end as it was at the beginning. Early last year serious and supported charges were made in the Republic concerning the interrogation practices of a specialised unit of the Irish police. They showed *prima facie* an "administrative practice" similar to those which formed part of the Irish Attorney General's dossier of allegations against the Royal Ulster Constabulary. An independently considered and public report on those charges is still awaited.

Towards nuclear disarmament

From Mrs Elizabeth Young
Sir, You and your leading article, "Brakes on the nuclear spread" (January 16, 1978): "a more satisfactory long term answer (to the sanctions to be applied by the Nuclear Suppliers Group) would be to encourage France... to encourage the Soviet Union and the United States to put their weight behind the Non Proliferation Treaty, and to work for eventual disarmament". It is the last six words and only the last six words that are important. That is the lesson Mr Carter showed in Delhi he had not yet learnt and Mr Callaghan showed he had.

As you say, the Nuclear Suppliers Group has been trying to plug holes in the NPT: you could have added that the Soviet Union and the United States refused to plug those holes in 1967 and 1968 when the Treaty was being negotiated. You could also have mentioned that the non-aligned states then at Geneva pointed out again and again that a "naked" non-proliferation treaty, leaving the weapons powers to their unimpeded "vertical" proliferation, would not work. Like Mr Desai last week, they were saying then that only a non-discriminatory "package" of anti-proliferation measures could work.

Soviet, American and British were dead to this common sense then—and have continued so until Mr Callaghan's enormously cheering breakthrough, last week, from the unreal world of Do-as-I-say-not-as-I-do. If Mr Carter's suggestions for real cuts in Soviet and American nuclear and other stockpiles are still alive, they will provide one essential component to the "package".

Mr Desai was pointing at in his news conference of January 12: a complete Soviet Union/US test ban, no addition to their arsenals, and agreement on gradual reductions. Then, Mr Desai said "there will be no difficulty in accepting the safeguards". He also said "I am committed to play the role of mediator in this matter". We will still, for many years probably, have the problem of the nuclear "scapegoats"—Israel, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, perhaps Pakistan, perhaps Brazil. But it is certainly not clear that threatening to withhold supplies from them will have any other effect than to spur them on.

Yours, etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
January 16.

Revising the parliamentary system

From Sir Peter Ransome, QC, MP for Epsom and Ewell (Conservative)
Sir, In their plea for the adoption of proportional representation, Sir Anthony Bowly and others (Letters, January 17) criticise the polarization of politics within the United Kingdom. Whatever may be the consequences of any change in the manner of electing MPs to the House of Commons, there is surely no doubt that such polarization is aided by the present, basically nineteenth-century, parliamentary procedures which affect control over the executive and the quality of law enacted.

Some now call for a statutory Bill of Rights. Others demand the establishment of a unicameral legislature. This Parliament has accepted the appointment of commission after commission to inquire into almost every aspect of British public life. Has not the time now come for a full scale Constitutional Conference to examine the modern role of Parliament and to include review of the constituent parts of Parliament, its method of enacting law, the manner of election to and voting within Parliament, its relation to any devolved assemblies, and especially the "de facto" power of a Prime Minister to discipline supporters by determining the life of each Parliament? Or is Parliament the one, inviolate, sacred cow?

Yours faithfully,
PETER RANSOME,
House of Commons,
January 17.

From Mr Fred Hardman
Sir, The letter from Sir Anthony Bowly and his fellow industrial relations experts (January 17) is indeed a strange one. With some experience as an industrial relations consultant and lecturer I simply do not recognize the alleged consequences of our electoral system on industrial relations. There are sharp differences in both politics and in unions over many years I am astonished beyond measure at the false premises on which your correspondents base their false conclusions.

Do they not accept that majority opinion in the main political parties accept the need to improve the existing social and economic structure? There are sharp differences of how to achieve the improvements and that is what party politics is about. When Conservatives opposed the Bevan welfare state we did so because we believed his plan would ultimately damage the welfare of the people. We opposed changes in the economic structure through nationalisation because we believed it would injure the economy of the country to the detriment of the people.

So far as a two party system obliterating centre opinion it does the very opposite. The two parties

Control of V & A Museum

From Lord Goodman, CH, and Lord Gibson
Sir, We would like to give support to the view which has recently been ventilated urging that the Victoria and Albert Museum should be transferred from direct governmental control to the control of an independent board of trustees appointed by the Government. Almost all the important museums and cognate institutions are so run and it does seem clear that a trustee constitution is in many ways better suited and would produce better results than the present method of conducting the museum.

These views are not designed to be critical of the Department of Education and Science which has inherited the present system. It is, however, in our view self-evident that the detailed consideration as to how a museum should be run is much better undertaken by an independent body charged with that sole and solitary function than by a government department harassed by the demands of a great number of charges. There does not appear to be any cogent justification for continuing this anomaly.

It is certainly within our knowledge that many of the staff of the museum and those otherwise connected with it are dispirited by the situation and would feel a great sense of encouragement if the change were to be made. It may well be that this is the most important psychological effect on the people working in the museum. It is not the only consideration but it is one of great importance since a sense that the Government are directly interfering in matters which are immune from such interference elsewhere cannot but damage enthusiasm.

Yours faithfully,
LORD GOODMAN,
LORD GIBSON,
House of Lords,
January 18.

DISPUTED OCEANS AROUND THE HORN

The remote islands at the southern tip of South America would seem to be an unlikely setting for the eruption of a territorial dispute. But Argentina has now let it be known that it will probably reject the decision of the international panel of judges which awarded Chile the three islands at the mouth of the Beagle Channel; and it has deliberately raised the temperature by giving publicity to the naval maneuvers recently begun in the area. Chile has reacted by recalling its ambassadors throughout Latin America in order to make a bid for diplomatic support for its case. There is no reason to suppose that the two countries will necessarily come to blows—and good reason for hoping that they will not—but the crisis shows the seriousness with which the military governments of both see the issue. After several weeks of mounting tension, President Pinochet of Chile and President Videla of Argentina are to make a new attempt to reach a settlement at a personal meeting outside Mendoza today.

Legally, the dispute is a complex one which has its roots in the nineteenth century and the treaties which attempted to delineate the long frontier between Argentina and Chile. But politically it is much simpler because it concerns, not so much the three islands, Picton, Lennox and Nueva, as their offshore waters. After the award was given in its favour last May,

Chile announced that it was laying claim to an economic zone which extends 200 miles out into the Atlantic from the three islands, and also from some other islands farther south, which it also claims. It is the claim to this economic zone, and not so much the loss of Picton, Lennox and Nueva, which are of little interest in themselves, that Argentina finds intolerable, and that it is now trying to block.

No one really knows whether the economic zone is valuable, since it has hardly been explored. But it is thought that it could be rich in fish, and that there might be offshore oil; the Argentines are already drilling off Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia, to the north. But there is also the further point, which appears to be the one that rankles most with the Argentines, that if the Chilean claim was accepted it would establish a Chilean presence in the Atlantic for the first time. The Argentines lay great store by a principle enunciated in an agreement signed in 1893, that while they were to be regarded as a purely Atlantic power, Chile was to be a purely Pacific one. The Chileans, on their side, maintain that the principle only applies to the continental frontier with Argentina, and not to the islands farther south.

The Beagle Channel runs along the southern shore of Tierra del Fuego, and was first discovered by Captain Robert FitzRoy on a voyage in 1828-1830. He named

it after his ship, the one that Charles Darwin travelled in on a later voyage. To the south of the channel there are further islands, stretching all the way to Cape Horn. The trouble for the Argentines is that in a treaty they signed with Chile in 1881, they agreed that all the islands to the south of the Beagle Channel, all the way to Cape Horn, should belong to Chile. It was this principle which was applied by the international tribunal when it awarded Picton, Lennox and Nueva to Chile, and which is used by Chile as the basis for its claim to the islands farther south.

Since the tribunal's award, the Argentines have tried to negotiate with Chile. They have offered to accept the award, and acknowledge the three islands as Chilean, provided that Chile renounced any claim to an economic zone in the Atlantic, and also its claim to several of the small islands farther south. But Chile has not been prepared to give ground, since it is confident that it has a strong legal case; and so the Argentines have begun to bring pressure through their military and naval preparations. In this area, they probably have the edge, since they are a larger and richer country, and since Chile also has to watch its northern borders with Peru and Bolivia, and the Argentines must be aware that by being seen as bringing military pressure out of dissatisfaction with the decision of an international tribunal they are hardly improving their case.

The Moors murderers

From Mr Bruce Stewart
Sir, In my letter to you (January 5) I stated that at the time of their trial, Rebecca West described Brady and Hindley as "a pair of our kind". I am now informed that Rebecca West did not originate this phrase at all, and I crave the hospitality of your columns to apologize both to her and your readers.

THANK YOU,
BRUCE STEWART,
7 Hayes Lane,
Kenley,
Surrey,
January 14.

President Sadat's words

From Mr Jon Kimche
Sir, The Middle East peace-making process is surely difficult enough without the press making life more difficult for those engaged in it.

Last Sunday (January 15), *The Observer* reported in bold front-page headlines: "No hope for peace, says Sadat" and explained that "in an interview with the Cairo weekly *October* he said he now sees 'no hope at all' that the talks will result in a declaration of principles for a Middle East settlement".

The *Sunday Times* on the same day and also *The Times* in the reported: "No hope of peace with Begin, says gloomy Sadat" and explained similarly that Sadat had said that he had no hope that the foreign ministers about to meet in Jerusalem will issue such a declaration.

The *Guardian* on Monday (January 16) carried a Reuters news agency report describing President Sadat's interview in similar terms and *The Times* in its long front page report used the same phrase that Sadat had said that there was absolutely no hope of a declaration of principles being agreed upon at the Jerusalem negotiations.

In fact, President Sadat said something very different in his interview with *October* magazine. According to the text circulated by the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) on Saturday (January 14) and broadcast that afternoon by Cairo, President Sadat was asked as a final question: "then what do you expect from the meetings of the political committee in Jerusalem and the military committee in Cairo?" President Sadat

Licensing photocopying

From Mr J. D. Patterson
Sir, Derek Brewer's letter (January 16) on photocopying and the price of books obscured the cause for the duplication habit which he so deplors. To imply that the major reason for the frequently massive increase in academic book prices is to be found in the increased proliferation of the Xerox machine is to overlook its significance grossly. Far more serious is the escalation in raw material, transport and labour costs throughout the publishing industry. These are the factors which result in a decrease in the number of academic books sold and the consequent justified pusillanimity of publishers who drastically reduce the book numbers in any one edition while maintaining or increasing existing prices to maintain profit margins.

Soaring prices are a problem not only for the private buyer, but, more importantly, for many university libraries whose budgets cannot keep pace with the increased cost of maintaining the highest standards of book availability. In this inflation ridden age many in the academic community must be profoundly grateful for the use of a machine which allows them to cheap, leisurely, and in the main, unobtainable access to rare or unavailable material. (I think Mr. Brewer exaggerates the number of "rogue" Xerox machines available in this country.) Mr. Brewer's point is well taken, but I would suggest that an increase in the habit of photocopying is, first and foremost, an effect and not a cause of increased book prices and smaller editions.

Yours sincerely,
J. D. PATTERSON,
25 Wellington Square,
Oxford,
January 16.

Animal experiments

From Professor Sam Shuster
Sir, Until last year the Home Office has not required a full breakdown of animal usage and so it has not been possible to gauge from their annual returns what proportion was concerned with medicine. Anti-vivisection societies have assumed that because just under one third were known to be for medical purposes the remainder was not. This is the origin of the allegation that over two thirds of the 51 million animal experiments done annually are for cosmetics and "commercial trivia".

Now that for the first time we have some hard facts and they clearly show something different. Mr Ryder (Letter November 28) and Mr. Friends want them to go away. The Home Office's pilot survey of over 86,000 experiments showed that 75 per cent were directly for medical purposes and that 90 per cent of the remainder were for basic research related to medicine such as bacteriology and tissue transplantation. About half the experiments were from a group chosen at random and half were chosen with respect to certain aspects of the form which were to be studied. But even if we make only the random half of the survey the numbers are large that the statistical confidence in the figures is such that their order of magnitude is now quite beyond dispute. So is the conclusion that the vast majority of animal experiments in this country are concerned with medical research.

Indeed we now have direct confirmation from an independent survey which showed that the number of animals used by the cosmetic industry is less than 1 per cent of the total (Hansard, House of Lords, February 22, 1977, column 18). The unadvisable basis for the present anti-vivisection campaign is at best a spurious error.

Mr Ryder's irritation with the facts is as understandable as his sense about the anti-vivisectionists' suspicions which they have now placed. But whilst I hope that Mr. Ryder can be convinced by facts I am more concerned that they become known to those who had been misled by the stories that millions of animals were being massacred for "vanity". Now I hope the heat is taken out of the debate, and that it is the pressure for more pneumatic control which arose in the error.

Now too we can begin a serious discussion of the real problems of

animal research today. And of these I believe the most important is not the comparatively few done for non-medical purposes, nor the essential fundamental animal research of which we do all too little, but the large numbers of tests done for statutory requirements, evolved in the erroneous belief that more animal tests means more and safer drugs.

Yours, etc,
SAM SHUSTER,
Department of Dermatology,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
The Royal Victoria Infirmary,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
January 10.

chart from the Potato Marketing Board along with a book called *Country Collection* which contains six pages of introduction and over 100 pages of potato recipes—nowhere mentioning that there are different varieties of potato, far less suggesting those which might best be used for any particular recipe.

If the Potato Marketing Board is not itself sure about the importance of distinguishing among varieties it is perhaps unfair to grumble about the retail dealer: but in this part of the country it is impossible to buy a specific variety of potato from a greengrocer or a supermarket. There are "reds" and "whites", occasionally differing in size or price, and that is that. Any attempt to inquire further is met with a blank stare.

A study of Mrs Elizabeth David's already published works will show that she is only too well aware of the British Potato Problem. I should wholeheartedly welcome any further contribution she may make to the literature on the subject, but as long as we have to buy potatoes in a poke it will not be of much purpose. Can no one find an EEC directive to the effect that the variety of potato on sale must be divulged? It would be more welcome than most.

Yours faithfully,
KATHLEEN M. LYLE,
43 Brighton Terrace Road,
Sheffield,
January 14.

Pupils with O levels

From Mr R. J. Montgomery
Sir, Your educational correspondent commented on the recently published *Education Statistics for the United Kingdom* in your issue of January 10 and stated that "half of pupils left without an O level". Would it not improve the nation's morale to have such news served up in positive rather than negative form? "Half of pupils left with an O level" would have provided a briefer headline, and would encourage the teachers who have striven to raise the educational standards of the masses to the levels of the educational élite of a previous generation. I have long suspected that journalists falsely believe the only interesting news is bad news and that their contributions are unhappily slanted to providing this commodity.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. MONTGOMERY,
Stowmarket High School,
Onehouse Road,
Stowmarket,
Suffolk,
January 10.

Unashamed accompanists

From Mr Stanley Sadie
Sir, Mr Gerald Moore (Letters, January 11) need not be resentful over my remarks any more than he need be ashamed of his art. It is principally through his own musical distinction that most of us became aware how an accompanist could be so much more than "mere", and through his own creative response to the musical challenges implicit in the piano parts of the songs of Schubert, Schumann and others that just such a recital as the one I was reviewing could happen at all. The day of the "mere accompanist", as I tried to indicate, is past, and it is chiefly Mr Moore who has put it behind us.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY SADIE,
The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians,
Little Essex Street, WC2.

Civil Service pay

From Mr A. J. Pettitt
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Kenneth Baker, MP (January 16), is inaccurate in two respects in referring to... the deduction, currently 1.75 per cent, that is made from Civil Service salaries to allow for inflation proofed pensions".

Firstly, the current deduction is not 1.75 per cent, but 7 per cent ("vide" *Hansard*, August 4, 1976, Written Answers, Col 806). Secondly, public service pensions (which, be it noted, cover many others formerly in the public service, not only civil servants) are not inflation proofed, but inflation linked. They are adjusted on December 1 each year to the cost of living of the previous July, and then continue unchanged for one year. So when inflation ran at 20 per cent annually, the pension increase started 10 per cent behind the cost of living, and by the next December 1 was 30 per cent behind that cost. This system can hardly be called inflation proofing!

I am Sir, Yours faithfully,
A. J. PETTITT,
150 Palace View,
Bromley,
Kent,
January 16.

Coach and Concorde

From Mr Philip Short
Sir, How delightful it was to see your photograph of a Concorde aircraft together with an East Anglian mail coach this morning.

By consulting a recent reprint of a 1831 Newcastle guide one can see that the present postal service in London from here is about the same now as it was then. Except on Fridays the mail coach departed every night at 9.30, arriving in London at 6 am on the morning after next.

How agreeable it would be if, inspired by your illustration, the Post Office were to return to the use of horses to improve the postal connection with London in these more distant regions. With improved roads, pneumatic tyres and a better class of horse, much could be done. Maybe we could then catch the night mail even if we did not after 5.30 pm?

Yours faithfully,
P. SHORT,
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering,
The University,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
January 16.

Selling potatoes by name

From Mrs A. W. Lyle
Sir, I should like to draw Mr Robb Smith's attention (Letter, January 14) to a presented form, my copy tells me by the potato growers of Great Britain in association with *Woman and Home* magazine. This chart gives details of 20 British potato varieties, including their suitability for various cooking methods.

I acquired my copy of this useful

Testing old cars

From Mr Anthony Peagam
Sir, With respect to Mr A. T. V. Johnson, Chairman of the Motor Agents' Association technical panel (*The Times*, January 13), there is no confusion in the AA's mind about the MoT test forms VT21 and VT22.

It is true that both are failure forms, but the important point is that the red VT22 signifies that a vehicle is too dangerous to be driven, and it was the fact that a number of the garages that checked and failed *Drive's* extremely decrepit test car did not issue it (as surely they should have done) that disappointed and alarmed the researchers.

As for test procedure irregularities, Mr Johnson can be reassured with the knowledge that, since the magazine published, the AA has been in touch with those garages whose MoT test performance was considered to be below par; also that the police are now making inquiries based on information supplied by the magazine's investigators.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY PEAGAM,
Editor,
Drive Magazine,
Farnum House,
Basingstoke,
Hampshire,
January 17.

Explaining psychic effects

From Mr G. L. Playfair
Sir, Dr John Worrall (January 11) is mistaken in believing that no professional magicians have yet been involved in tests with subjects such as Uri Geller. In June, 1975 Geller was tested in Atlanta, Georgia, by Arthur Zorka and Ab Dickson, of the Society of Ameri-

Volume control

From Mr J. H. Fernor
Sir, When industrial action prevented us from seeing the book programme advertised for BBC 2 this evening, we were instead shown a documentary film depicting Russians unable to buy the books they wanted to read. Congratulations to the BBC on their superb irony.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. FERNOR,
6 Pound Street,
Warminster,
Wiltshire,
January 14.

Control of V & A Museum

From Lord Goodman, CH, and Lord Gibson
Sir, We would like to give support to the view which has recently been ventilated urging that the Victoria and Albert Museum should be transferred from direct governmental control to the control of an independent board of trustees appointed by the Government. Almost all the important museums and cognate institutions are so run and it does seem clear that a trustee constitution is in many ways better suited and would produce better results than the present method of conducting the museum.

These views are not designed to be critical of the Department of Education and Science which has inherited the present system. It is, however, in our view self-evident that the detailed consideration as to how a museum should be run is much better undertaken by an independent body charged with that sole and solitary function than by a government department harassed by the demands of a great number of charges. There does not appear to be any cogent justification for continuing this anomaly.

It is certainly within our knowledge that many of the staff of the museum and those otherwise connected with it are dispirited by the situation and would feel a great sense of encouragement if the change were to be made. It may well be that this is the most important psychological effect on the people working in the museum. It is not the only consideration but it is one of great importance since a sense that the Government are directly interfering in matters which are immune from such interference elsewhere cannot but damage enthusiasm.

Yours faithfully,
LORD GOODMAN,
LORD GIBSON,
House of Lords,
January 18.

Revising the parliamentary system

From Sir Peter Ransome, QC, MP for Epsom and Ewell (Conservative)
Sir, In their plea for the adoption of proportional representation, Sir Anthony Bowly and others (Letters, January 17) criticise the polarization of politics within the United Kingdom. Whatever may be the consequences of any change in the manner of electing MPs to the House of Commons, there is surely no doubt that such polarization is aided by the present, basically nineteenth-century, parliamentary procedures which affect control over the executive and the quality of law enacted.

Some now call for a statutory Bill of Rights. Others demand the establishment of a unicameral legislature. This Parliament has accepted the appointment of commission after commission to inquire into almost every aspect of British public life. Has not the time now come for a full scale Constitutional Conference to examine the modern role of Parliament and to include review of the constituent parts of Parliament, its method of enacting law, the manner of election to and voting within Parliament, its relation to any devolved assemblies, and especially the "de facto" power of a Prime Minister to discipline supporters by determining the life of each Parliament? Or is Parliament the one, inviolate, sacred cow?

Yours faithfully,
PETER RANSOME,
House of Commons,
January 17.

Towards nuclear disarmament

From Mrs Elizabeth Young
Sir, You and your leading article, "Brakes on the nuclear spread" (January 16, 1978): "a more satisfactory long term answer (to the sanctions to be applied by the Nuclear Suppliers Group) would be to encourage France... to encourage the Soviet Union and the United States to put their weight behind the Non Proliferation Treaty, and to work for eventual disarmament". It is the last six words and only the last six words that are important. That is the lesson Mr Carter showed in Delhi he had not yet learnt and Mr Callaghan showed he had.

As you say, the Nuclear Suppliers Group has been trying to plug holes in the NPT: you could have added that the Soviet Union and the United States refused to plug those holes in 1967 and 1968 when the Treaty was being negotiated. You could also have mentioned that the non-aligned states then at Geneva pointed out again and again that a "naked" non-proliferation treaty, leaving the weapons powers to their unimpeded "vertical" proliferation, would not work. Like Mr Desai last week, they were saying then that only a non-discriminatory "package" of anti-proliferation measures could work.

Soviet, American and British were dead to this common sense then—and have continued so until Mr Callaghan's enormously cheering breakthrough, last week, from the unreal world of Do-as-I-say-not-as-I-do. If Mr Carter's suggestions for real cuts in Soviet and American nuclear and other stockpiles are still alive, they will provide one essential component to the "package".

Mr Desai was pointing at in his news conference of January 12: a complete Soviet Union/US test ban, no addition to their arsenals, and agreement on gradual reductions. Then, Mr Desai said "there will be no difficulty in accepting the safeguards". He also said "I am committed to play the role of mediator in this matter". We will still, for many years probably, have the problem of the nuclear "scapegoats"—Israel, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, perhaps Pakistan, perhaps Brazil. But it is certainly not clear that threatening to withhold supplies from them will have any other effect than to spur them on.

Yours, etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
January 16.

Control of V & A Museum

From Lord Goodman, CH, and Lord Gibson
Sir, We would like to give support to the view which has recently been ventilated urging that the Victoria and Albert Museum should be transferred from direct governmental control to the control of an independent board of trustees appointed by the Government. Almost all the important museums and cognate institutions are so run and it does seem clear that a trustee constitution is in many ways better suited and would produce better results than the present method of conducting the museum.

These views are not designed to be critical of the Department of Education and Science which has inherited the present system. It is, however, in our view self-evident that the detailed consideration as to how a museum should be run is much better undertaken by an independent body charged with that sole and solitary function than by a government department harassed by the demands of a great number of charges. There does not appear to be any cogent justification for continuing this anomaly.

It is certainly within our knowledge that many of the staff of the museum and those otherwise connected with it are dispirited by the situation and would feel a great sense of encouragement if the change were to be made. It may well be that this is the most important psychological effect on the people working in the museum. It is not the only consideration but it is one of great importance since a sense that the Government are directly interfering in matters which are immune from such interference elsewhere cannot but damage enthusiasm.

Yours faithfully,
LORD GOODMAN,
LORD GIBSON,
House of Lords,
January 18.

Animal experiments

From Professor Sam Shuster
Sir, Until last year the Home Office has not required a full breakdown of animal usage and so it has not been possible to gauge from their annual returns what proportion was concerned with medicine. Anti-vivisection societies have assumed that because just under one third were known to be for medical purposes the remainder was not. This is the origin of the allegation that over two thirds of the 51 million animal experiments done annually are for cosmetics and "commercial trivia".

Now that for the first time we have some hard facts and they clearly show something different. Mr Ryder (Letter November 28) and Mr. Friends want them to go away. The Home Office's pilot survey of over 86,000 experiments showed that 75 per cent were directly for medical purposes and that 90 per cent of the remainder were for basic research related to medicine such as bacteriology and tissue transplantation. About half the experiments were from a group chosen at random and half were chosen with respect to certain aspects of the form which were to be studied. But even if we make only the random half of the survey the numbers are large that the statistical confidence in the figures is such that their order of magnitude is now quite beyond dispute. So is the conclusion that the vast majority of animal experiments in this country are concerned with medical research.

Indeed we now have direct confirmation from an independent survey which showed that the number of animals used by the cosmetic industry is less than 1 per cent of the total (Hansard, House of Lords, February 22, 1977, column 18). The unadvisable basis for the present anti-vivisection campaign is at best a spurious error.

Mr Ryder's irritation with the facts is as understandable as his sense about the anti-vivisectionists' suspicions which they have now placed. But whilst I hope that Mr. Ryder can be convinced by facts I am more concerned that they become known to those who had been misled by the stories that millions of animals were being massacred for "vanity". Now I hope the heat is taken out of the debate, and that it is the pressure for more pneumatic control which arose in the error.

Now too we can begin a serious discussion of the real problems of

Relief from stamp duty on takeover

Chelsea Land & Investment Co Ltd v Inland Revenue Commissioners

Before Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Goff and Sir David Cairns [Judgments delivered January 17]

A claim for relief by a company from duty imposed by the Stamp Act, 1891, on the increase of its share capital and on instruments of transfer whereby it acquired the entire share capital of an unlimited liability company, was allowed because the relieving provisions of section 55(1) of the Finance Act, 1927, did apply to the transactions.

The Court of Appeal, Sir David Cairns dissenting, so held in allowing an appeal by the taxpayer company, Chelsea Land & Investment Co Ltd, from a decision of Mr Justice Fox refusing it relief on the ground that the provisions of section 55(1)(b) had not been complied with (*The Times*, March 2, 1977).

The Crown was granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords conditional on its not seeking to discontinue the appeal as to the taxpayer company's costs in the Court of Appeal.

In 1973 the taxpayer company, a limited liability company, agreed to purchase the entire share capital of Cadogan Holdings Co, an unlimited liability company, for £44,000. The taxpayer company completed the purchase by increasing its own share capital by issuing 1,409,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each, and then, by three instruments of transfer, having the share capital of Cadogan transferred to it in return for the allotment of the 1,409,000 shares to Cadogan shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

The commissioners refused the

taxpayer company's claim for relief under section 55(1) from (1) capital duty paid under section 112 of the Stamp Act in respect of the increase of its share capital and (2) ad valorem "conveyance or transfer on sale" duty in respect of the three instruments of transfer. On appeal by the taxpayer company, Mr Justice Fox upheld the commissioners' decision that the transactions could not come within the relieving provisions of section 55(1) because Cadogan, being an unlimited company, was not a "particular existing company" for the purposes of section 55(1)(b).

Mr C. N. Beattie, QC, and Mr Gregory Hill for the taxpayer company; Mr Peter Gibson for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE BUCKLEY said that to obtain relief from duty it had to be shown that the conditions set down in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of section 55(1) had been complied with. The dispute only concerned paragraph (b) which provided for relief only if the taxpayer company could be shown to have "increased its capital with a view to the acquisition of not less than 90 per cent of the issued share capital of any particular existing company".

What did "company" mean in the expression "any particular existing company"? Mr Justice Fox, who was much influenced by the Court of Appeal decision in *Nestlé Co Ltd v IRC* [1957] Ch 395, held that it meant a company in respect of whose capital, capital duty was payable under sections 112 and 113 of the Stamp Act and consequently did not extend to an unlimited company because no capital duty was payable in respect of such a company.

In the *Nestlé* case foreign companies were held not to be "existing companies" for the purposes of section 55. But having regard to the particular facts of that case, in particular the fact that all the companies concerned were limited companies, and the particular nature of the question raised, his Lordship was of the opinion that their Lordships were not in any way bound by that decision. It had not been necessary for the court on that occasion to probe further into the possible operation of the section and decide whether an unlimited company could qualify as "any particular existing company".

It was accepted that the transferee company (the taxpayer company) in the present case had to be a company with limited liability (section 55(1)(a)), but there was no compelling reason for holding that a "particular existing company" needed to be a company with limited liability. Indeed, the fact that paragraph (b) did not say so in terms pointed the other way. The words "particular existing company" were wide. Accepting that they must be read as referring to a British company, why should they not bear their natural meaning of an existing company of any kind incorporated under English law?

True, if the company had no share capital, no exemption from capital duty would be available, but that would not result from placing a restricted meaning on "particular existing company": it would result from the measure of exemption introduced in paragraph A. Further it was necessary to look at the amendment to section 55(1)(A) introduced by section 41 of the Finance Act, 1930, and ask

why it had let in cases in which the transferor company was a pre-1880 company which had never paid capital duty: should it not also let in cases in which the transferor company had never paid capital duty because it was an unlimited company having a share capital? Why should the provisions concerned with limiting the amount of exemption available in relation to capital duty restrict in any way the availability of exemption from transfer duty?

There was no good reason for holding that a "particular existing company" meant anything other than any company incorporated under English law. The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Goff delivered a concurring judgment. Sir David Cairns, regretting that he could not agree, said that the ratio of the *Nestlé* decision was that a foreign company was not a "particular existing company" within section 55(1) because sub-section (1)(A) compelled the view that the "particular existing company" should be a company liable to capital duty under sections 112 and 113 of the Stamp Act. Only a limited company was liable for such duty. It was impossible to read the language of the judgment as a whole as meaning that a company which, by some change in the law or by reason of its ability to change its character from that of an unlimited company to a limited company, could become amenable to capital duty. In those circumstances the judge should be upheld and the appeal dismissed.

The appeal was allowed with costs.

Solicitors: May, May & Merriam; Solicitors of Inland Revenue.

Regina v Sodhi
Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Swadlow and Mr Justice Gibson [Judgment delivered January 17]

The power to vary sentence given by section 11(2) of the Courts Act, 1971, to Crown Court Judges enables them to change not only the length of a sentence but also its nature.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal against sentence by Marjett Singh Sodhi, aged 37, who was convicted on May 16, 1977, at the Inner London Crown Court (Deputy Circuit Judge Murray Butters) of malicious wounding, contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861. The judge sentenced him on that date to six months' imprisonment, and on June 10, acting under section 11(2) of the Courts Act, varied that sentence to a hospital order under section 60 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, with an unlimited restriction order under section 63.

Section 11(2) provides: "Subject to the following provisions of this section, a sentence imposed or other order made, by the Crown Court when dealing with an offender may be varied or rescinded by the Crown Court within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the sentence or other order was imposed or made, or where sub-section (3) below applies, within the time allowed by that sub-section."

Mr David Medhurst for the appellant.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the appellant, a member of a distinguished family in the Punjab, had qualified as a doctor there and had come to this country to practise. He had had

no difficulty in obtaining junior hospital posts, but there had come a time when he was no longer making a success of his career. He had become depressed and had started indulging in eccentric behaviour. He had no friends, lived an isolated existence, and by the summer of 1976 had started manifesting signs of a tendency to violence.

Early in the morning of January 1, 1977, there had been an incident in which the appellant had fired an air rifle at a party of people outside his room. A young woman had sustained a slight wound in the head.

The appellant had been convicted of malicious wounding and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. But his medical condition had given the prison staff cause for concern. Two psychiatrists who examined him concluded that he was suffering from a paranoid psychosis and was dangerous. The case had gone back before the Inner London Crown Court, which had quashed the sentence of imprisonment and substituted the order under the Mental Health Act.

One ground of appeal was that the judge had had no jurisdiction to vary the sentence in that way.

As the court had pointed out in *R v Grice* (unreported July 26, 1977), section 11(2) had been passed to give judges in the Crown Court the same power to vary and rescind as they had previously exercised under the common law. The power exercised at common law had been not only to change the length of a sentence but also to change its nature. Parliament had not intended, by section 11(2), to change the scope of that power. Mr Medhurst had also submitted that it was unfair to substitute

restriction for an indefinite time for a period of detention of, in practice, four months. That might seem so on the face of it, but the court had to look at all the circumstances. It was true that whereas there had been a number of cases where hospital orders had been substituted for long sentences of imprisonment, there were very few in which Lordship cited two—

where short sentences had been varied in that manner. But there were special circumstances in the present case: the appellant was dangerous, to others as well as to himself.

The Crown Court judge had therefore had jurisdiction to make the order, and on the facts had been right to make it.

Solicitors: Emmott & Levan.

Loitering with intent but no attempted theft

Regina v Hector

Entering another person's car with the intention of stealing anything that might prove worthwhile is not loitering with intent or an attempt to steal. It is a defence to a charge of loitering with intent or an attempt to steal if the accused is a person who has been given a defence to a charge of loitering with intent or an attempt to steal.

THE COURT OF APPEAL, Lord Justice Lawton, who was sitting with Mr Justice Swadlow and Mr Justice Gibson, said that the appellant had used his own key to enter a parked car and was examining its contents when arrested. He was charged with attempting to steal specified items in the car. There was ample evidence of loitering with intent or going equipped for theft. It was unfortunate that he had not been charged with those offences. Attempted theft, however, was not proved if there was no intention

to steal the specified items: *R v Eason* ([1971] 2 QB 315).

If the appellant had been looking at the property to see if there was anything worthwhile to steal, the jury would not be entitled to convict him of the offence charged. The judge had not directed the jury that the absence of an intention to steal the specified items was a defence to the charge. The failure to direct on that defence meant that the jury had not been given the opportunity to consider it and, in those circumstances, the verdict was unsatisfactory. Accordingly the conviction would be quashed.

Their Lordships' decision, however, was not a charter for pests like the appellant in big cities to go round stealing from unattended cars. If they behaved as the appellant had done they were likely to be convicted of an offence. In the present case, however, the prosecution had failed to prove the charge.

Power to adjourn

Regina v Roberts

The power of a judge to defer sentence given by section 1 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, is not a substitute for the power to adjourn a case to another court. Lord Justice Lawton stated in the Court of Appeal when quashing a sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed on the appellant, James Thomas Roberts, for driving while disqualified.

The appellant, who had a bad criminal record, had appeared before Judge Cole in Croydon Crown Court, having received a deferred sentence on condition that he should attend court after pleading guilty to 10 counts of theft, forgery and related offences, and later, from a court in Liverpool, which had deferred sentence on convictions of driving while disqualified and another offence and then immediately transferred those proceedings to Croydon.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, who was sitting with Mr Justice Swadlow and Mr Justice Gibson, said

that there had been some confusion in the Croydon court as to whether sentence had really been deferred by the Liverpool court or whether the case had only been transferred to the proceedings. Judge Cole had taken the view that it must have been the latter, and imposed a three-month term of imprisonment for driving while disqualified.

In fact there had been a deferred sentence in Liverpool. It followed that the appellant was entitled to suppose that if he committed no further offences in the meantime (which was the case), he could not be given a custodial sentence.

The court would therefore have to quash the sentence of three months, though it did so with great reluctance. The problem would not have occurred if the Liverpool judge had simply transferred the case to Croydon. Judges were reminding to overlook the fact that the power to defer sentence had not taken away the power to adjourn.

Archaeology report

Greece: Mycenaean island shrine

The discovery of a sanctuary with rich and varied cult equipment dating from the Late Bronze Age is the most striking result of excavations at Phylakopi, on the Greek island of Melos, undertaken by the British School of Archaeology and completed last August. The excavation, started in 1974 to re-examine the Bronze Age town on the Cycladic island of Melos, was originally planned to last for two field seasons. Its aim was to study more closely the entire sequence of deposits revealed in the first excavations by the British School at Phylakopi, completed in 1939. The discovery of the sanctuary in the first season immediately altered that plan, and work there has been completed only at the end of the fourth season.

The sanctuary dates to the Mycenaean period, its first phase of construction beginning about 1360 BC. Only one other well preserved cult building of that period with significant finds was previously known, the shrine at the great citadel of Mycenae, discovered by Lord William Taylour in 1968. A further cult building has recently been excavated at the citadel at Tiryns by Dr Kurt Kilian, of the German Archaeological Institute.

The cult area at Phylakopi consists of two buildings linked by a small courtyard. The east shrine, discovered in 1974, is a small room measuring 4.8 by 2.2 metres, with a low stone platform or altar in the north-east corner. It was there that the first small clay figurines were found, and then a conch shell and fragments of ostrich egg, and a small human head in sheet gold, all testifying to the special function of the room. The east shrine was built in the Late Helladic III B period (following the terminology used in Aegean archaeology), about 1270 BC, and many of the figurines found in the lower levels of the shrine are of this date. The building and of the city fortification wall, which stood beside it, about 1220 BC.

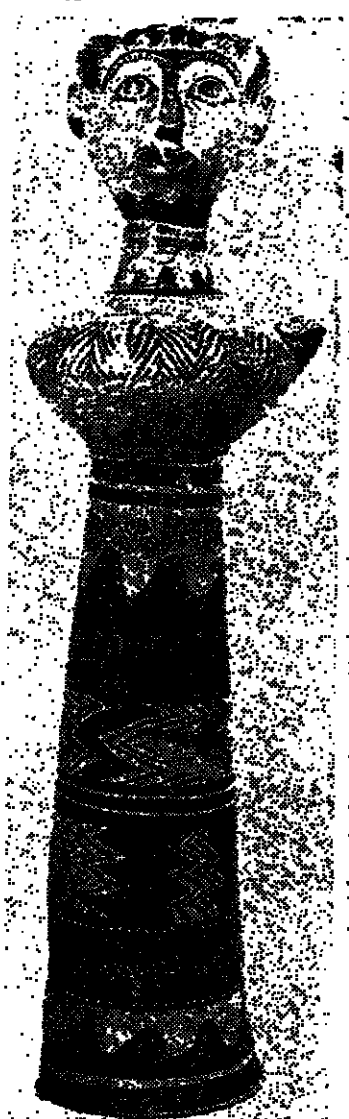
The west shrine, where work began in 1976, proved to be a larger room, measuring 6.5 by 6.0 metres, with two smaller rooms opening off it at the west end. It was built about 1360 BC and was likewise damaged in the collapse about 1120 BC. At that time some of the most impressive of our finds were buried, including a series of five male terracotta figurines up to 35 cm high. Most of the cult figures previously discovered have been women, and find helps to rectify what has hitherto seemed somewhat of a female chauvinist bias in Mycenaean cult practice.

The most striking finds of the excavation were made last year, however, in a small room west of the west shrine. The splendid pottery figure of a goddess, or perhaps a worshipper stands 45 cm high. She is in surprisingly good condition, and only the arms are missing, apparently an occupational hazard for Melian goddesses.

The surface is smooth and glossy, like the best Mycenaean pottery, cream in colour, with red painted decoration. The whole body is round in section, while the head is beautifully modelled, the eyes turned upwards in a fervent gaze.

The Lady of Phylakopi may be claimed as the most attractive of all the human terracotta figures yet to be found in the Mycenaean world. In the opinion of Dr Elizabeth French, who is making a special study of the Phylakopi figurines, she was made on the island of Melos, which, perhaps in the region of Mycenae, within a few decades of 1350 BC. In the same room five pottery figures of bulls were found, standing up to 40 cm high.

Hitherto little has been known of the settlement sites of that time in the Cycladic islands, at a time when the influence of mainland Greece was dominant in the Aegean. The evidence at Phylakopi, with its fortifications, a small palace of megaron plan and



The Mycenaean goddess found at Phylakopi.

the newly discovered sanctuary may allow the reconstruction of a clearer picture of the political geography of the time. The evidence generally is much richer some three centuries earlier, when Crete was at its height, documented by recent finds from Agia Irini on Kea (including a temple with large terracotta cult figures) and above all, from Akrotiri on Thera, completely destroyed in the great eruption of about 1500 BC.

Phylakopi has also yielded good evidence for that period. The fortification walls seem first to have been built late in the Mycenaean period, and the excavation has produced clear evidence of a mansion, a large structure preceding the megaron or palace of the succeeding Mycenaean period.

A much clearer picture is emerging of the Cycladic islands in the Late Bronze Age. The sanctuary at Phylakopi continued in use, after the wall collapse, to date very late in the Mycenaean period, until the settlement there was abandoned, like so many in the Mycenaean world, at the onset of the Dark Ages. Last year's excavations in association with the excavation, including a site survey of the island of Melos, are shedding much light on the Mycenaean world and other changes of the time which contributed to the decline of Mycenaean civilization. The sanctuary at Phylakopi, which remained in use through much of the period of disintegration, offers new evidence of religious practice in the Aegean at that crucial time.

By Professor Colin Renfrew, Southampton University, Director of excavations at Phylakopi. © Times Newspapers, 1978.

If you're looking for a lowtar cigarette surely it makes sense to smoke Silk Cut.

The Silk Cut range: All tobacco: Green 48p. Blue 50p. Red 52p. King Size 55p. International 60p. With 25% tobacco substitute: Blue 50p. King Size 55p or with 40% tobacco substitute: Ultra Mild 55p.

Recommended prices at 12th Jan.

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government
H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

سكوت سيلك

Telford
has the space
and the people
for growing
companies

Telford
for details of
relocation
opportunities
Call Bob Tilmouth
at 0952 613131

Japan promises tougher trade safeguards ahead of tariff talks

From David Blake
Economics Correspondence
Tokyo, Jan 18

Japan is willing to accept a significant toughening of the safeguard clause covered by Article 19 of the Gatt code in the next round of trade talks in Geneva.

This concession was revealed today by Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba, Minister for External Economic Affairs. But senior Japanese officials later indicated that they would want strong multilateral surveillance of the tougher clause.

The provision of greater protection to countries threatened by imported goods has become a principal part of the Japanese negotiating position in the Tokyo round of talks, more formally known as the Multilateral Tariff Negotiations. These talks are designed to bring about a worldwide reduction in tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade.

British negotiators have recently indicated that they will insist that any such reduction in trade barriers must be accompanied by more effective rules to assist nations from unfair competition. The United Kingdom has, in recent years, argued that it has been unfairly victimized by exports from Japan and other countries of many products including cars and television equipment.

Japanese officials argue that they are on the side of the United Kingdom because their country is also threatened by unfair competition from newly industrialized nations such as Korea and Taiwan.

Toyota boosts exports of cars by record 15.9pc

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Jan 18

Toyota today contradicted official claims that the appreciating yen would help to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus by announcing that car production and exports rose to record last year.

In spite of a 22 per cent rise in the value of the yen over the last 12 months, Toyota's sales of cars abroad rose by 15.9 per cent last year, according to a company spokesman said today.

At the same time Toyota also reported an export boom in its other vehicles. For instance, exports of regular size trucks rose to 115,161 units, representing an annual increase of 23.6 per cent.

Toyota produced 2,720,758 vehicles last year of which just over 50 per cent were exported. At the same time, Nissan, expects its exports will rise by a small margin of 2.3 per cent to 1,227,000 units, 860,000 cars and 367,000 commercial vehicles.

A Nissan spokesman said the high value of the yen had weakened the competitive power of Japan's major automobile producers on overseas markets.

However, Toyota—which enjoys a startling productivity rating of 51 cars per worker per year—announced that exports rose to a monthly record of 133,359 units in December, a 30 per cent increase over the same period in 1976.

Conversely, the increase in the value of the yen has done little to raise the volume of imports of foreign cars. In contrast to exports of 4.3 million vehicles last year, only 41,565 were imported, an increase of 0.8 per cent. Britain, which imported about 120,000 Japanese cars last year, sold 534 Japanese, six fewer than the previous year.

Earnings jump hits hope of meeting guidelines

By Melynn Weslake

The likelihood of earnings rising in line with the Government's guidelines now looks increasingly remote. New figures, published yesterday clearly show a return in the underlying pace at which earnings from employment are increasing.

This is in spite of the fact that an increasingly larger proportion of wage settlements are claimed by the Department of Employment to be within the guidelines. Some 95 per cent of all major wage agreements since August 1 are said to satisfy the Government's covert pay policy, against 80 per cent a month ago.

The most notable breaches of the policy are still those resulting from the Ford and Vauxhall settlements. However, it still remains true that many fewer workers have yet agreed new pay deals in the current bargaining round, than at this time last year. In the first four months of the 1977-78 bargaining year, only some 20 per cent, or 2.4 million, of all those workers expected to be covered by major settlements had yet concluded deals.

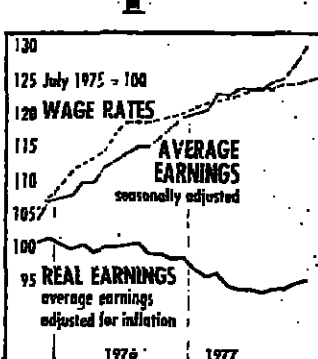
By this time a year ago, the proportion was 35 per cent. However, it is clear that Whitehall has been immensely heartened by the settlements concluded with the local authority manual workers and the firemen.

Even so, the official index of average earnings (the old series, which is being replaced by a new index) has risen some 4.8 per cent since August 1. If this rate of increase was continued throughout the whole year, earnings would show a rise a little in excess of 15 per cent. In November alone, there was a rise of 1.9 per cent. This was one of the highest monthly rises for some time, and compared with increases of much less than 1 per cent a month during the summer.

The acceleration becomes apparent when the rise in the past three months is projected at an annual rate. This underlying rate of increase is now 15.9 per cent or four times higher than the underlying rate of 4.2 per cent seen last June.

However, Whitehall officials are pointing out that the current pattern is remarkably similar to that which occurred last winter. What happened then was that a marked acceleration in the earnings index at about this time in 1977, was followed by an equally sharp deceleration. Furthermore, the index appears to have been boosted in November by the inclusion of back pay for some groups of workers who had delayed their settlements.

In this connection, employees in the banking and chemical industries are cited. The effect of the inclusion of back pay in the earnings index should be once-and-for-all jump. However, Government statisticians are not publicly quantifying this influence.



Industrial output at year end below 3-day week levels

By Caroline Atkinson

British industry's output at the end of last year was still below the levels reached in the three-day week of 1974.

The latest official figures for industrial production show that there was a slight rise in both manufacturing and total industrial output in November. However, the rise was not enough to push production up to the level reached in September.

The sorry tale of continued stagnation in British industry does not come as a surprise. Although there is now some evidence from the retail trade of a recovery in consumer demand, this has not yet had time to feed into production.

Exports, which rose vigorously for much of last year, thus helping to fill industry's order books, dropped off sharply in the last quarter of the year.

The monthly figures for industrial output are usually subject to revision, and are fairly volatile anyway. Taking a longer term comparison, there is a faint glimmer of hope in the latest figures.

Manufacturing output in the latest three months to November was 0.7 per cent higher than the level of the previous three months. The same comparison last month showed a half per cent fall. For industrial production as a whole, there was a half per cent rise between the three months from June to August and the average for September to November.

However, this is only small comfort. The average level of manufacturing production in the latest quarter is nearly 21 per cent below its level in the first three months of 1977.

The boost to total production from the North Sea oil activities limited the drop in overall output to nearer 1 per cent.

Rise in output at the beginning of last year was probably

in expectation of a sustained recovery in demand. When this did not materialize, industry found itself building up considerable stocks.

There is some reason to suppose that instead of expanding production in response to increased demand later in the year, firms preferred to run down the level of stocks. This process may now have come to an end, and output should begin to pick up quite sharply with the rise in spending which it seems, is underway.

Production levels for both consumer goods industries and investment industries are estimated to have risen by about 11 per cent in the latest three months. This rise has been partially offset by a fall of 11 per cent in the production of intermediate goods.

The worst output performance in the latest three months had been by broad industry grouping, in the metals sector—where British Steel's problems have taken their toll. Production in these two was 2.2 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively lower in the latest three months than the previous three.

Table, page 24

Strong hint of Budget aid to small business

By John Huxley

A strong hint that the next Budget will contain further tax concessions for small businesses was given yesterday by Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Opening a conference in Birmingham on "Small Firms in Inner Cities", Mr Lever said that measures costing some £120m a year had already been introduced to assist small companies.

The granting of industrial development certificates had been made more flexible and it was intended to give local authorities more power to assist industry.

But other measures were on the way, he promised. Among possibilities now being considered were lightening the burden of value-added tax by increasing the threshold to £10,000 and simplifying administration; giving relief on capital gains tax for losses on loans to small companies; enlarging corporation tax concessions, perhaps by increasing the profit limit and relaxing apportionment provisions; and ensuring that the purposes of capital transfer tax were fulfilled without injuring the small business.

Mr Lever said that these points related to long-standing

Chrysler switches next new car from Linwood to Coventry

By Clifford Webb

Chrysler UK will build its next new car at Ryton, Coventry, and not at Linwood, Scotland, as originally planned. This was announced to senior shop stewards yesterday and is bound to lead to protests by the shop stewards at Linwood.

Shop stewards at Linwood have already given warning that if the new car was lost to the plant, it would be a serious setback to long-term employment prospects.

They say that since the two wheels car in November they have cooperated with management in a programme designed to reduce strikes and increase output.

But management maintained at yesterday's adjourned meeting in Coventry of the planning agreement working party, that it was changes in the car's design rather than doubts about Linwood labour force which had led the switch.

When the car was originally earmarked for Linwood, it was to be rear-wheel drive, and as such would have fitted into the production 'set-up' at the plant where the Avenger and new Sunbeam, both rear-wheel drive vehicles, are built.

But the increased switch by competitors to the more modern front-wheel concept has forced Chrysler to rush through design changes for the car which is due next year.

It will now have to be built at Ryton, which is not only equipped exclusively for front-wheel assembly, but has plenty of spare capacity.

The new car will mean hundreds of new jobs for Coventry. At present it only assembles the front-wheel drive Avenger from largely French-made parts.

A statement issued after yesterday's meeting said the working party will now seek talks with the Department of Industry.

Chrysler UK is expected to announce a £22m loss last year against £300,000 profit in 1976. The Government will have to find £10m of this under the financial support package agreed in 1975.

at Ryton, which is not only equipped exclusively for front-wheel assembly, but has plenty of spare capacity.

The new car will mean hundreds of new jobs for Coventry. At present it only assembles the front-wheel drive Avenger from largely French-made parts.

A statement issued after yesterday's meeting said the working party will now seek talks with the Department of Industry.

Chrysler UK is expected to announce a £22m loss last year against £300,000 profit in 1976. The Government will have to find £10m of this under the financial support package agreed in 1975.



Mr Hattersley: Government determined on structural change.

Jew scrutiny on standards

Our Financial Staff

A wide-ranging document on a future of accounting standards in the United Kingdom is being prepared.

Mr Tom Watts, a senior partner in the firm of accountants and Mr Martin designate of the accounting Standards Committee, heads a committee which is preparing a paper on whether the standards should be based on the practice of accountants or on the practice of accountants.

The London Society of Chartered Accountants is independent, ending out a questionnaire on the way accounting standards are produced to help own working party, headed by Mr Ken Cardener, Finance Director of Dunlop, on the subject.

S Pearson raises bid for Tussaud's to £13.6m

By Our Financial Staff

S. Pearson came back into the bid battle for London's famous waxworks, Madame Tussaud's, yesterday with an offer worth £13.6m.

This bid from the publishing and industrial group which wants to merge Tussaud's with its Chessington Zoo business, tops the best alternative offer from Associated Television by nearly £1.5m and is more than 40 per cent higher than Pearson's first offer in November.

Tussaud's board is recommending the Pearson package, which apart from the higher cash terms will allow Tussaud's shareholders to keep their final dividend for 1977 of 3.07p a share gross.

It will also give them the chance to accept an alternative of Pearson's partly convertible stock if they wish to avoid capital gains tax liability.

Joint deals by clearers put on restrictive list

By Our Commercial Staff

Agreement between members of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers to negotiate jointly with some nationalised industries has been placed on the restrictive trade practices register.

After its investigation of Barclays Bank's charges to such industries the Price Commission warned the Office of Fair Trading that the agreement appeared to be a registrable one, but the committee had already given details to the OFT.

Belgium cuts discount rate by one point

By Our Economics Staff

A one point cut in Belgium discount rate was announced yesterday by the Belgian central bank board. The market had been widely expecting a cut, but had not expected it to be a full point.

The official discount is now 7.5 per cent and the so-called Lombard rate on current account advances is also cut from 8.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

A cut in The Netherlands' official discount rate is expected tomorrow. The Belgians were forced to put up interest rates at the end of last year when the weakness of the dollar was also putting pressure on the franc and its existence in the European joint currency float, the snake, was threatened. Now the snake is no longer under strain.

The dollar picked up against most currencies yesterday, reaching 2.1315 against the Deutsche mark and 2.0175 against the Swiss franc. The markets have been widely expecting a cut this week but surprisingly the rates have not moved very far.

Sterling closed up 5 points against the dollar at \$1.9245, with an unchanged effective rate of 65.8.

Renault denies plan for assembly by Leyland

By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Renault, the state-owned French motor manufacturer, yesterday denied that it was involved in talks with British Leyland for a Renault car to be built in Britain under licence.

A Renault spokesman said: "Such a possibility is in no way envisaged. There are no plans to assemble Renault cars in Britain or Leyland cars in France."

He said talks taking place between the two groups were only related to technical collaboration.

Colleagues about such a deal followed a statement on Tuesday by Mr John Rowan, national industrial officer of TASS, the technical and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

He claimed that in private talks with union leaders on Monday Mr Michael Edwards, BL's chairman, had indicated that he was considering building a foreign car under licence. As Renault was known to be involved in collaboration talks with Leyland, this could be the partner.

It became clear yesterday, however, that Mr Rowan had read too much into remarks by

Renault denies plan for assembly by Leyland

Mr Edwards. According to reliable sources, Mr Edwards said his words could rule out any move which could help British Leyland through its present crisis, even if it meant building someone else's car under licence.

Edward Townsend writes: National officials of the motor industry are to meet Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, this afternoon to express their disquiet over proposals by British Leyland to reorganise the car division and cut jobs.

The Leyland Cars plan for 1978 was outlined to the unions and shop stewards on Monday by Mr Edwards. It was greeted with hostility by union officials one of whom described the plan as "piecemeal slaughter" of the group.

The unions requested urgent meetings with the Prime Minister and Mr Varley.

Mr Edwards has said that the proposals must go through a series of participation meetings and be discussed at a conference between management and workers representatives on February 1 before being submitted to the National Enterprise Board and the Government.

Best of both worlds? page 23

Economic policy statements by Mr Carter aim at strengthening confidence

Washington, Jan 18

President Carter's main goal in the numerous detailed economic policy statements he is to make in the next few days is to strengthen business confidence.

The administration's top economists are optimistic about the economy's growth rate over the next nine months, but fear a subsequent slowdown unless there is substantially greater business investment than now appears likely.

Assorted surveys made recently suggest that real investment spending on plant and equipment this year may be as low as 4 per cent, although some surveys have suggested an 8 per cent rate.

Administration officials hope this can rise to above 10 per cent, and believe such a level is needed to ensure further reductions in unemployment and the continuation in 1979 of a real economic growth rate of more than 5 per cent.

President Carter's chief advisers have urged him to respond directly in his State of the Union message on Thursday night to what they view as the prime cause of weakening business confidence, the lack of clarity by the Administration concerning its economic policy priorities, its goals and its plans to achieve its goals.

The State of the Union address will be largely devoted to economic matters, and in it the President will spell out his goals for the remaining three years of his first term of office.

Over the last year, the President will issue highly detailed statements on how his objectives will be attained, including a detailed set of forecasts.

Still greater detail will be published on Monday afternoon with the release of the Administration's budget programme.

There are high hopes in the White House that all of these messages and programmes will receive strong support from the Congress, the business community and labour unions.

The President's economic advisers believe the economy will grow at an annual real rate of about 5 per cent in the first months of this year, and they do not believe that additional fiscal or monetary stimulus is needed to achieve this rate.

They do believe, however, that stimulative measures are essential if the economy is to continue growing at such a level in the final quarter of this year and on into 1979.

SERCK LIMITED

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar.

All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to:

Lloyds Bank Limited,
Registrar's Department,
Goring-by-Sea,
Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA.
Telephone: Worthing 502541
(STD Code 0903).

LTW SHEARMAN,
Secretary.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 199.46 +0.97
The FT index: 476.3 +5.4

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank
buy	sell	sell
Australia \$	1.73	1.68
Austria Sch	30.75	28.75
Belgium Fr	65.50	62.50
Canada \$	11.46	11.06
Denmark Kr	7.95	7.70
Finland Mk	9.36	9.04
France Fr	4.28	4.06
Germany Dm	9.20	74.50
Greece Dr	174.00	165.00
Italy L	48.00	46.00
Japan Yn	4.85	4.35
Netherlands Gld	2.10	2.00
Norway Kr	51.00	50.00
Portugal Esc	2.27	2.14
S Africa Rd	164.00	158.00
Spain Pcs	9.27	8.92
Sweden Kr	4.02	3.90
Switzerland Fr	1.97	1.91
US \$	40.00	37.75
Yugoslavia Dnr		

Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by the Bank of England. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Other pages

Mass appointments 24 Wall Street
ointments vacant 27, 28 Bank Base Rates Table

Preliminary Announcement: 26
Lookers 23

All-party group of MPs' report also criticizes Whitehall for denying it information

Home and foreign economic policies link urged

By Melvyn Westlake

An all-party group of MPs is calling for a Cabinet committee to coordinate British domestic and foreign economic policy. Such a move was urged on the Government in a report, published yesterday, which also sought the help of the Commons in obtaining information denied to its authors by Whitehall.

The report comes from the eight-man Select Committee on Overseas Development, under Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, south east, acting chairman.

The firm recommendation that "the House should take steps to ensure" that the Select Committee obtains the information it has been seeking, comes on the heels of the row over the failure of the Government and the British Steel Corporation to provide letters sought by another Commons Committee.

Sir Bernard said yesterday that the denial of information to the committee "may not be on all fours with the attempt of the nationalized industries committee to obtain information about the steel industry, but if Select Committees are to do an adequate job they must have full access to information

including internal information".

Apart from its criticisms of Whitehall secrecy, yesterday's report reflected considerable concern about the apparent lack of strategic coordination between foreign and domestic economic policy, and among policies on aid, trade and industry, particularly long-term.

To meet this deficiency, the MPs recommend greater coordination at ministerial level, through a "Cabinet Committee on Bilateral Relations", as well as greater liaison over such matters in Whitehall and with the diplomatic posts overseas.

Sir Bernard told a press conference at the Commons yesterday that the Select Committee had found a "surprising insularity and narrow vision in British approach to relations with developing countries".

The MPs say in the report that the evidence suggests to them that inter-departmental coordination tends to take place in response to a perceived crisis of a particular issue.

"In short, it is ad hoc and short-term."

Almost by definition, however, the demands for policy formulation are "strategic and long-term".

As far as the Select Committee was able to discover, the Joint Aid Policy Committee, through which the Foreign Office and the Ministries for Overseas Development and Trade did discuss specific issues, had little to do with ensuring that aid and trade policies interacted in a mutually supportive way.

There was no forum for considering, in a coherent way, the special schemes of tariff preferences given by the industrialized nations to Third World countries. Neither did it appear that any strategic consideration was given to the developing states' demand for new commodity trading arrangements or the European Community's special trade treaties with African, Pacific and Caribbean countries.

Worried by Britain's declining share of Third World trade markets, the MPs also note that greater coordination in Whitehall could help Britain to gain more orders in developing countries, when foreign aid boosted their purchasing power.

Moreover, when aid to the poor nations increased the Third World's manufacturing potential, there was a

need for Britain to adjust to new trade patterns. But, the Select Committee was unconvinced that sufficient thought was being given to this.

The Select Committee's report goes further in calling for a coordinating cabinet committee than the Central Policy Review Staff in its recent report on the foreign service. The CPRS advised only that there should be a Cabinet Office Committee of officials—rather than ministers.

The Select Committee report also recommends that the Government should conduct an immediate review of control policy to determine the likely impact on United Kingdom trade (particularly with developing countries) of a relaxation in exchange controls.

Because of the interaction of trade, aid and investment, and the need of Third World countries for foreign investment, the Select Committee would favour some relaxation in exchange controls in possible. All the committee's 19 recommendations were made unanimously.

First Report from the Select Committee on Overseas Development. Trade and Aid Vol 1 Report. Price £1.10.

Why British Steel's management must be given a free hand

From Lord Layton

Sir, It is tragic that it takes a highly political and constitutional issue over the status of a select committee to bring its activities to the notice of the general public and of other members of Parliament. It will be unfortunate but, if history is any indication, more than likely that no action will be taken on the recommendations of the committee in spite of the present flush of publicity.

I refer not only to the 35 recommendations in the report which show a realistic understanding of BSC's problems but particularly to the conclusions brought forward from previous reports that interference with the working of the British Steel Corporation was excessive and that the management should be given much greater freedom to get on with its main tasks of managing. There is a real danger that the outcomes of the present issue may bring about more interference, not less.

Once the BSC and the ministry agree on broad policy, including policies regarding early closure, managing and investment, it is vital that the BSC be given a free hand, unfettered by constant interference, to carry out the policy and be made accountable for its performance.

The committee criticizes the forecasting failure of the BSC, in that it did not foresee the continuing and deepening of the recession at an earlier stage. It is clear that nobody else was aware of both the early stages, including the Government, were far worse in their predictions. The long-term effect of the radical change in oil prices in relation to other commodities, and hence on the cost of energy for the economies of all countries, has been a factor completely outside the range of normal economic forecasting.

It is still difficult to predict the long-term development of

the world economy, and although the steady growth of the fifties and sixties seems to have halted, it would be most unwise to assume that we have reached a permanent plateau. Forecasting failures are not new. Few people foresaw, in the late forties, the growth that was about to occur, least of all United Kingdom governments.

Steel is fundamental to growth in a developing world as it is also highly sensitive to economic fluctuations. This can be seen in the results in steel industries round the world over the past few years.

It may well be that in two or three years' time pressures of another kind will restore the upward growth to a level not unlike that achieved in the fifties, with enormous impact on the developed economies both as financiers and as suppliers to the developing world.

It is still a rational concept to believe, as a result of the recent slow-down in investment, that there will be a world-wide shortage in the early eighties—a shortage position of which the BSC, unless allowed an adequate investment programme now and a programme of substantial closures and retooling of the remaining plants to the best standards of our competitors, will be unable to take advantage.

There are two aspects vital for the future of the BSC and for its remaining employees. First, without major investment in both hot strip and plate, BSC will be unable to meet industry's quality requirements. Such investments must be pushed ahead at full speed.

Even with a massive reduction of 50,000 as has recently been suggested, the BSC tonnage output per man in a good year would still be too small and would be only half that of Nippon Steel. This indicates the seriousness of the BSC situation

both as regards its competitiveness in the international market and as the competitive British supplier of this basic material to a major part of British industry.

I would and my letter, Sir, with a plea, not only as a former member of the board of BSC but also as a former managing director of the Steel Company of Wales, Port Talbot, at the heart of the steel industry in South Wales, its resentment under private enterprise kept it at least abreast of its competitors.

In the past seven years through constant re-examination and political delay, it has lost its place. It has too much obsolete plant and has grave difficulties in achieving either quality or the type of product needed to meet market and production efficiency requirement. It must have a new spirit or go out of business. It would be folly to provide it with another half-baked piece of plant, limited by the foundation of the old mill and obsolete before it is built. It would yet another case of too little and too late.

The BSC and the Government should consider either a present scheme going full speed ahead with the installation of a medium width mill and a late replacement of the old and obsolete wide mill or the installation of a single 90 inch wide mill on the proposed new site capable of handling the full product range, using the blast furnace and steelmaking complex to the full, and providing the quantity and quality needed for a major section of the steel market.

Yours faithfully,
LAYTON,
6 Old Palace Terrace,
The Green,
Richmond,
Surrey TW9 1LZ,
January 18.

Former German bank chief gives his version of summary dismissal

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 18

Herr Ludwig Poullain, the former chief executive of the Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, today broke his silence and presented his version of the events which led first to his resignation on December 23 last year and his summary dismissal by the supervisory council of the bank in the early hours of yesterday.

In a lengthy statement published in full by the business daily paper Handelsblätt, Herr Poullain claimed that his consultancy agreement with the South German financier Herr Josef Schmidt was not the real reason for his dismissal.

"Instead, it was the cause of his departure from the bank back to a row which took place in December between the bank's managing board and the state of North Rhine Westphalia over the conduct of the bank's foreign business."

"The deeper reason," Herr Poullain said, "was that the state government wanted to secure my departure from the bank because it recognized that I would resist in the future its efforts to politicize the bank."

While Herr Poullain's statement will doubtless ensure that

the controversy over the bank and his dismissal stays alive, there were signs today that the coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in Düsseldorf was recovering from the political crisis.

Professor Friedrich Ralstenberg, who as finance minister in Düsseldorf had been responsible for the state's supervision of the bank resigned last night.

The minister, who was one of the sponsors of this week's move to dismiss Herr Poullain, stepped down after it became apparent that the majority of Free Democrat representatives in the Düsseldorf parliament would not tolerate his continuance in office.

In his version of events, Herr Poullain said he had not the slightest indication in the period up to December 2 that the state government or any of its members knew of the public prosecutor's investigation into his relationship with Herr Schmidt.

He alleged that this became an issue only after December 9 when the bank's managing board forced the state government to withdraw a statement published two days before.

This had spoken of the need for a better supervision of risks

involved in the bank's foreign business activities and had caused alarm among the bank's business partners abroad.

In his statement Herr Poullain disclosed that he had acted as a consultant for Herr Schmidt from 1962. He said the payment of DM1m (now about £200,000) in 1972 was recompense for this lengthy period of consultancy.

He said the government statement alleging that he had concealed the existence of a DM1m bank credit to free Herr Schmidt from investigative custody from a colleague was false.

Herr Poullain also asserted that the consultancy agreement with Herr Schmidt did not constitute an infringement of his contract of appointment at the Westdeutsche Landesbank.

The affair was the main issue of debate in the Düsseldorf parliament today.

Herr Heinrich Köppler, the chairman of the Christian Democrat opposition group, called once again on Herr Heinrich Kühn, North Rhine Westphalia's prime minister, to resign, charging that he was primarily responsible for the "agony" of the state cabinet in the affair.

OFT plans no action on supply of lamps

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Mr Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of Fair Trading, has no plans to refer the supply of electric lamps to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, nor does he believe that there is any undisclosed restrictive agreement between companies in the lighting industry on the durability of discharge lamps—fluorescent tubes and the like.

But if new information emerges during the present investigation by the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology, he will reconsider both points.

This was disclosed yesterday in written evidence to the committee's general-purpose subcommittee, which was taking evidence from the OFT, the British Standards Institution and the Department of Industry.

The OFT was not technically staffed or equipped to reach conclusions as to which type of lamp was best suited to the needs of the ordinary household, the committee was told.

Although consumer organizations had pressed for long-life bulbs to be more readily available, the office's consumer



Mr Gordon Borrie: receives few complaints about lamps.

affairs division had received few complaints about lamps.

In the public register of agreements which restrict competition among suppliers (maintained under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976) there were 11 agreements relating to electric lamps, the OFT evidence stated.

But none restricted the life of lamps, and "all have been either determined or varied to make them acceptable".

The rising cost of price cuts

From Mrs Janet Upward

Sir, Now that the grocery trade is in the grips of a price war, so vividly described by Patricia Tisdall ("Cut and counter cut in the grocery price struggle", January 11), I should like to send in a report from one part of the battlefield as a cautionary note—the risk of being accused of being an ungrateful and unreasonable shopper.

Last Friday, in the early afternoon, I happened to visit a small discount store to try to do some of my weekend shopping. Perhaps I was unlucky, but the store was littered with empty packing cases, cluttering up the aisles, many displays were incomplete or shelves empty and my choice of items extremely restricted.

Even more disconcerting, in my search for toilet rolls, I discovered that the cheapest brand, which was on the other side of the gondola from the main display, when I compared it with another brand (which had the number of sheets per roll marked) appeared smaller.

The three partners said they had carried out studies which showed that the venture was feasible from the economic, land use and planning and the port aspects.

Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of the HDB, told a press conference in Inverness the studies had confirmed they were in a position to make a case for bidding openly and forcefully to have petrochemical development on the north shore of the Cromarty Firth. Work has already begun there on a refinery complex to be supplied from North Sea oil.

About 4,000 acres of the Cromarty area were zoned for industry, and other land could be made available. The petrochemical development could involve an investment by all parties of at least £1,000m. It would bring great security to Highland industry and make use of the deep, sheltered waters of the Firth.

The partners argued that the region would not be a disadvantage if the markets of Europe were being served by sea. The most important fact would be the availability of a reliable and competitively priced feed stock.

The ethylene cracker needed for the process would not interfere with any downstream activity connected with the Cromarty refinery, which is due to start operation by 1982.

The HDB and the regional council believed there was land enough to contain both developments.

As a first step in a long-term promotional campaign, approaches are to be made to oil and petrochemical companies in Britain, Western Europe and America. "The main aim is to get the Cromarty Firth into the investment programme of one or two large companies," Professor Alexander said.

I did find about three items I thought worth purchasing, but the prospect of waiting in a queue of 100 people to get out shopping, made me abandon the whole expedition.

The queue certainly shows that such shops attract custom and that shoppers, because of falling or static standards of living, have to accept price as the overriding consideration and can only afford to pay for this level of service.

A certain amount of inconvenience or unattractiveness may be acceptable, but when we begin to see inconvenience as meaning more shopping around because each store has a limited range of goods, or lower prices concealing lower standards, then shoppers, even those who can afford little else, will start asking whether the cost of price cuts is becoming too high.

Yours sincerely,
JANET UPWARD,
National Federation of Consumer Groups,
707 Alcester Road South,
Birmingham B14 7PT,
January 12.

Gazumping and avarice

From Mr R. A. P. Smith

Sir, I wonder when the law of the sale of property will ever again be got into perspective.

Mr Philip Lee (January 11) equates "gazumping" with avarice. The majority of house owners are disposing of the main, often only, asset through the medium of an estate agent whose income is heavily dependent upon a reasonably quick turnover—their own agent, not an impartial judge of the highest price that property can fetch.

If in testing the market for the highest price I can get for my only asset I belatedly find my way to doing better, I am unwisely going gassing (judging of course, the judiciousness of doing so). I, my wife or children depend upon the outcome and in the process I have found the highest bidder.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. P. SMITH,
16 Oakfields Road,
Kewborough, Herts,
January 10.

Consumer spending upturn likely

By Melvyn Westlake

A substantial consumer boom is now widely expected this year by economic forecasters. All of the forecasts in the accompanying table show some upward revision from earlier projections.

Private investment is also thought by some economists as likely to provide a significant contribution to demand. Public sector spending is generally expected to remain depressed.

The growth of imports is unanimously anticipated to be higher than the expansion in the volume of exports. But the current account of the balance of payments is projected to be in comfortable surplus during the year.

Predictions about this surplus range from £1,200m to £2,100m.

The majority of forecasters expect the growth of national output to be above 3 per cent and inflation below 10 per cent.

Public Sector Borrowing Requirement in the 1978-79 financial year is mostly seen as coming out at between £7,400m and £8,700m.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY									
	Year 1978/Year 1977				1st half 1978/1st half 1977				
	NIESR (Nov)	LBS (Dec)	H (Jan)	DS (Jan)	P & D (Jan)	Treasury (Oct)	NIESR (Aug)		
(% change between years unless otherwise stated)									
Consumer spending	4.9	3.7	5.3	4.6	5.5	3.5	5.0		
Private investment inc. housebuilding	7.6	11.3	8.1	9.3	1.3	8.0	6.7		
Public investment inc. housebuilding	0.4	-4.0	-6.3	0.2	-1.6	-3.0	-2.1		
Public authorities consumption	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.7	0.5	-1.0		
Exports	5.5	4.3	6.5	4.6	4.4	7.5	7.8		
Imports	7.8	6.5	8.4	-6.1	7.0	5.0	5.5		
Stockbuilding: (£m) year 1978	116	208	660	355	350	300	42		
Gross domestic product after adjustment to factor cost	3.4	2.2	3.3	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.5		
Inflation forecast	8.4	11.3	9.7	9.3	8.1	6.5	9.0		
Balance of payments current account deficit: (£m) year 1978 (£m)	2100	1370	1840	1839	1200	—	2414		
PSBR (£m—fiscal 1978-79)	8800	8720	8000	5500	7400	7000	—		
Money Supply ("M3"—fiscal 1978-79)	13	14.3	13.7	10.12	13.0	9.13	—		

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research.
LBS: London Business School.
H: Henley Centre.
DS: DataStream.
P & D: Phillips & Drew.
Fourth quarter 1977 to fourth quarter 1978 from "Economic Prospects to End 1978".
Treasury forecasts £750m surplus in first half 1978 and £750m in second half 1978.
Fiscal 1978-79.
Percentage growth between mid-April 1977 and mid-April 1978; target range.

All forecasts are in constant prices seasonally adjusted and at annual rates. The stockbuilding and balance of payments forecasts in the first half 1978/first half 1977 section are forecasts for the first half of 1978 multiplied by two. Stockbuilding is at 1970 prices.

The private forecasts assume policy changes. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect differences in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work performed. Substantial changes to both official and private forecasts are likely when National Income Accounts are re-based later this year, from present 1970-base to a 1975-base.

The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts published by the Treasury twice yearly. NIESR four times a year; LBS three times a year; H, HG and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

Investment plea for Cromarty

By Ronald Faux

An attempt to attract petrochemical industry to the Cromarty Firth was launched yesterday by the Highland Regional Council, the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Cromarty Firth Port Authority.

Developments proposed would be based on raw feed stock provided by a gas-gathering pipeline from the North Sea oilfields and could lead to one of the largest single industrial investments in Britain.

The three partners said they had carried out studies which showed that the venture was feasible from the economic, land use and planning and the port aspects.

Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of the HDB, told a press conference in Inverness the studies had confirmed they were in a position to make a case for bidding openly and forcefully to have petrochemical development on the north shore of the Cromarty Firth. Work has already begun there on a refinery complex to be supplied from North Sea oil.

About 4,000 acres of the Cromarty area were zoned for industry, and other land could be made available. The petrochemical development could involve an investment by all parties of at least £1,000m. It would bring great security to Highland industry and make use of the deep, sheltered waters of the Firth.

The partners argued that the region would not be a disadvantage if the markets of Europe were being served by sea. The most important fact would be the availability of a reliable and competitively priced feed stock.

The ethylene cracker needed for the process would not interfere with any downstream activity connected with the Cromarty refinery, which is due to start operation by 1982.

The HDB and the regional council believed there was land enough to contain both developments.

As a first step in a long-term promotional campaign, approaches are to be made to oil and petrochemical companies in Britain, Western Europe and America. "The main aim is to get the Cromarty Firth into the investment programme of one or two large companies," Professor Alexander said.

Chemical engineers back single registration board

Registration by a single board for all professional chartered engineers who would not necessarily have to belong to the present chartered institutions in the Council for Engineering Institutions (CEI) is supported by the Institution of Chemical Engineers in evidence to the Finlinton inquiry into the profession.

But the ICHEM is cool towards the idea of merging of engineers, a proposition wholly supported so far only by the Institution of Electrical Engineers among the chief bodies.

The ICHEM recognizes the scope for licensing engineers with work involving possible hazards, but urged caution in application "since the circumstances, be very complex indeed."

In brief

Mr John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, who has told the Retail Consortium that he will postpone the metrication switch-over from July 30 this year to February 5, 1979. This had been done because text and illustrations in catalogues had to be printed well in advance and had already been committed to imperial measurement.

survey published by the Textile Statistics Bureau. Most of the reduction was in the spinning sector.

During November the daily rate of single yarn production was slightly above that for the previous month, but 12.5 per cent below May output.

Call to lower taxes for small construction firms

By John Huxley

Changes in the tax system designed to promote the growth and efficiency of small businesses are called for by four construction industry organizations in a joint Budget memorandum to the Chancellor.

The memorandum seeks modifications of the capital gains tax, a reduction in capital transfer tax rates and an assurance from the Government that it does not now intend to introduce a wealth tax.

Mr Healey is also urged to introduce a package of measures which will boost demand in the private sector. These might include improving allowances for capital expenditure on commercial and industrial buildings.

The memorandum is the first to set out the views of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the Federation of Civil Engineers, Contractors, the Committee of Associations of Specialist Engineering Contractors and the

Export Group for the Construction Industries.

Mr Peter Morley, president of the building trades employers, explained: "Our aim in collaborating in this way is to present more effectively the views of the contracting side of the construction industry, in consultation with private in the United Kingdom, the European Community and overseas."

Small businesses, the memorandum says, provide the indispensable backbone of the construction industry. Most recent figures show that of about 86,000 companies in the industry, about 99 per cent have fewer than 300 employees while more than 90 per cent have fewer than 25.

Among fiscal measures proposed to help these businesses, the memorandum suggests that the Government should grant all genuinely new businesses a "tax holiday" for the first five years of trading, subject to a condition that any profits earned are ploughed back.

Slight fall in world steel production

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

World steel production last year amounted to 673.1 million tonnes, a fall of 0.5 per cent on the previous year's level, according to figures published yesterday by the International Iron and Steel Institute in Brussels.

Production was up by 4.2 per cent on the depressed levels of 1975 but 5 per cent below the record production levels of 1974.

The Institute said output in the west last year fell by 2.8 per cent, although production in the United States was down by nearly 3 per cent.

European steelmakers produced 126 million tonnes last

year, a drop of 6.1 per cent in the 1976 levels, with West Germany the largest single steel producer in the Community with an output of 39 million tonnes.

Comecon countries, however, increased their steel production with output rising by 3.3 per cent to 205.3 million tonnes, while the organization estimated that Chinese and North Korean output rose by 10.6 per cent.

Japan's output down: Crude steel production in Japan in 1977 totalled 12,401 million tonnes, down 4.7 per cent from 107,399 million tonnes in 1976. The output of crude steel in the three months ended Decem-

ber was 24,963 million tons, compared with 25,570 million tons in the previous three months period.

In the current January-March period production is expected to total about 23.6 million tons, the official said.

Ordinary steel inventories at markers and wholesalers as of the end of December totalled about 7.6 million tons, compared with about 8.12 million tons as of the end of September.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) wants to reduce the inventories to about 6.8 million tons by the end of March this year, the officials added.—AP-Dow Jones.

Improving house insulation standards and the importance of heating

From Mr A. E. Scriven

Sir, One must certainly agree with Mr Sunley (December 30) that the Government is wrong in not legislating for higher standards of insulation in new housing while it is giving away large sums of taxpayers' money to improve the insulation of existing council housing.

In fact the faulty reasoning goes deeper, I believe, than Mr Sunley outlined.

The whole raison d'être of giving money to improve the insulation of existing council housing is enshrined in the theory that it will save the country large amounts of energy (as well as the tenants' money); any reasoned analysis of this must surely cast serious doubts on it.

To understand this, one must first realize that the energy saving likely to accrue from increased insulation of existing housing must first depend on the standard of heating (ie, temperature being maintained) in the various parts of those houses. It is a fact that the major proportion of our existing housing is inadequate heated; it either has no overall heating system or at best, a minimum Parker Morris standard, which means unheated bedrooms. It should not take much imagination to realize that the effect, in energy saving terms, of insulating the ceiling of unheated bedrooms is minimal.

However, as conventional wisdom, and advertising, stresses that the most effective area to apply additional insulation is the roof, this is where the bulk of the expenditure is likely to go. And yet the cost,

or energy-saving, effectiveness of it is likely to be minimal. The most effective expenditure, in these terms, would be the double-glazing, cavity-infilling, draught-proofing and floor insulation of the one or two rooms that are normally fully heated, even in unheated houses—ie, the living room and kitchen.

However, that is not to say that benefits will not accrue to the occupiers from this programme; they will, but in the form of improved living standards in that more of the house will be rendered habitable in the winter for the same energy use.

Secondly, even if the dwellings are fully heated, the energy saving from additional insulation will be minimal unless the system of heating is able to respond independently and without loss of overall efficiency to room by room heating demands. That means, properly sized equipment with individual heat sources and individual thermostat control in each room, otherwise the room, at certain times, will merely get too hot and the energy wasted by opening windows.

Indeed, this last point is worth stressing because it has been shown that many fossil-fuelled central boiler systems will actually consume more energy when the existing property has been very well insulated than it did previously.

It is, therefore, a fallacy to assume that much energy or cost-saving will be achieved by merely adding insulation to our existing housing stock and in this respect we are different

from the United States or the Continent, where proper heating systems are the norm.

Therefore, while wholeheartedly supporting the insulation of our existing housing, we allegedly undertaking conveying work for gain or reward whilst not a qualified solicitor, page 27 carries an advertisement for a "unadmitted conveyancer" to join a firm of solicitors in Kent?

Yours faithfully,
T. NAGLEY,
Peterhouse,
Cambridge,
January 10.

In fact, really high insulation standards can be built into new housing at no additional cost, but this will only happen if the Government legislates. For example, if high insulation standards were mandatory for new housing, but without any increase in yardstick, then provision of facilities would have to have priority over shape and finish or be achieved by changes in construction methods. Alternatively, it could also be afforded by the very fact that the heating system could be at much lower capital cost given that the insulation were there first.

It is extremely difficult to offer any rational explanation for the apparent contrary policies of allowing, say, 200,000 inadequately insulated houses to be built every year while at the same time demanding out £20m of taxpayers' money which will clearly not significantly achieve either of its proclaimed justifications.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. SCRIVEN,
8 St Mary's Walk,
Kensington,
London, S.E.11,
January 3.

Plasterboard prices to reflect milages

BPD Industries, whose total monopoly of plasterboard production in the United Kingdom was investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in 1974, yesterday gave two more undertakings which meet recommendations by the Commission.

Differential prices from March 1 will reflect the milages involved in delivering plasterboard, replacing the present flat rate system. Any customer from then will also have the option of collecting plasterboard at BPD depots at an ex-works price.

3,000 textile jobs lost in seven months

Employment in Britain's cotton and allied textile industry fell by nearly 3,000 between April and November last year, according to the latest monthly

حکومت الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Investment trusts as the dust settles

Early next week investors in Edinburgh and Dundee Investment Company will be receiving cheques worth £75m, representing the payout under the bid from British Rail Pension Funds, and will be considering what to do with their cash. Just before Christmas the successful outcome of this bid, together with that for the £100m British Investment Trust, had led to considerable optimism in the investment trust sector. It was felt that, while some of the proceeds would flow out of the sector, much would be channelled back—if only on the view that more bids would follow—and that discounts on asset values would therefore narrow. By the new year, indeed, discounts were down to an average 20 per cent from 27 per cent at the beginning of December and 40 per cent a year earlier.

Since then, however, the optimism has been quietly evaporated. Investors in BIT were paid off early this month and it now seems that relatively little has flowed back into other trusts. On the contrary there has been more selling and jobbers are presently holding a surplus of stock. Against a 2 per cent fall in the stock market as a whole, the investment trusts are down by 7 per cent, and the average discount has widened to 23 per cent. There is now little confidence that much of the Edinburgh and Dundee proceeds—especially the 40-50 per cent held in cash—will go back into the trusts.

The short explanation for this extraordinary about-turn in sentiment is the collapse of both Wall Street and the dollar premium. The premium alone has been calculated to be worth 10 per cent of the average trusts' assets, but in fact the shares of those trusts with no overseas exposure have been almost as hard hit as those with big foreign investments. The cloud is thus hanging over the sector as a whole, and it is questionable whether prices can recover much until Wall Street picks up. Meanwhile, although bid rumours still abound, some believe it might be as much as £1,000m to be taken out of the £6,000m trust sector to correct the fundamental oversupply of stock. If so, a lot more bids are needed yet.

The Eurobond market has got off to a dismal start this year with secondary market prices sliding fast as a result of rising interest rates and a weak dollar. But the market has one increasingly important prop leaning on it in the form of a rapid growth in interest and principal repayments from overseas loans. Assuming, as seems to be the case, that a significant proportion of these repayments are ploughed back, there should be sufficient resources available to prevent a total drying up of the new issue market, and a precipitate collapse of prices that some have feared.

A year ago Orion Bank forecast that interest and principal repayments in 1978 would total almost \$6,700m, but after last year's bumper new issue volume of \$17,500m it is now projecting the reflow of "old money" into the market at \$8,200m. For the higher perspective, that is almost equal to the \$8,600m of new issues in 1975, a record performance at the time.

In 1979, Orion estimates, reflows will rise to \$9,300m, climbing further to \$13,700m in 1980. The point about this is that it will likely pay issuing houses to study the timing of interest and principal repayments when they consider the appropriate moment to launch issues into a market which might otherwise be too receptive to a heavy new issue calendar.

Madame Tussaud's

While Lord Grade

away...

With Lord Grade safely ensconced in the United States yesterday, S. Pearson's second bid in the battle for Madame Tussaud's was aimed. It looks like a knock-out blow. Pearson has raised its cash terms by no less than 44 per cent to 65p a share which 10p higher than ATVs' cash terms and 7p above its paper offer which has the advantage of being in non-voters.

Moreover, Pearson will allow Tussaud's shareholders to keep the 1977 final dividend 3.07p a share gross, and for those shareholders who see a capital tax snag in a cash offer (which must

be most of them in this case) there is an alternative of 65p worth of Pearson 10p per cent partly convertible stock.

ATV will consider this and the fact that the Tussaud's board is backing Pearson (having little option but to give up its ideas of independence in the face of these sort of terms) tomorrow, but my guess is that Lord Grade will throw in the towel.

Pearson is offering Tussaud's shareholders an exit at nearly 18 times likely 1977 earnings and approaching 14 times on the 1978 forecast. Given that Pearson was originally talking about a p/e ratio of around 9 one can see how far this situation has progressed since November when Tussaud's sparked the whole thing off by suggesting to Pearsons that it would like to buy Chessington Zoo.

So now, of course it is simply a question of price and even at this level Pearson does not feel secure. It was in the market yesterday buying 175,000 Tussaud's shares at 65p, and like everyone else involved in this bid wondering about the reported mystery buyer of some 200,000 Tussaud's shares on Monday at around 64p.

It was not apparently ATV, but others, Trust House Forte for one, have been mentioned as possible counter bidders. One thing is sure, if there is someone in the woodwork the Pearson bid will quickly bring them out. If not Tussaud's shareholders can still look back on one of the best speculative profits seen in the market for some time: shortly before the bid the shares stood at around 20-25p while the April 5, 1965 "Doomsday" price for capital gains tax is 5p.

Allied Retailers

Now seeing real gains

Having come through the recession in remarkably fine shape, Allied Retailers seems well-placed to benefit from the subsequent upswing.

Any doubts about the timing of this upturn are not countenanced by Allied's chairman, Mr Harold Plotnik, who says: "We are now seeing real volume growth for the first time in more than three years."

Allied's 34 per cent interim pre-tax improvement to £1.6m has been flattered by a substantial drop in transfers of hire purchase profits to the unrealized reserve and real profits growth comes out nearer



Mr Harold Plotnik, chairman of Allied Retailers.

5 per cent. Meanwhile, a turnover improvement of more than a fifth masks a store-by-store volume drop.

But the shares up 50 per cent since the dividend-boosting rights issue in June are looking to Allied's promise of a "dramatic improvement" in the next full year.

By the end of this year the group will have increased its store units by around 20 to almost 150, while the four new United Kingdom superstores incorporating both the Allied Carpets and Williams furniture operations have yet to start making a real contribution.

With sales growth already rising in line with the increase in new mortgages full-year profits could climb to over £4.5m from last year's £3.7m.

Despite their recent strength the shares are selling on a prospective p/e ratio of around 7½ while the yield is 6½ per cent. Here they are still not reflecting the possibility of a surge to perhaps 7m in profits next year. So the shares should figure among the strongest performers in 1978.

Economic notebook

Not much of a fig leaf

For years economic policy-making in Britain has been carried out under the shadow of actual or incipient balance of payments crises. North Sea oil has changed all that. Or has it?

It is certainly true (notwithstanding the blip back into the red on the trade account last month) that we can look forward confidently to a payments surplus this year, with trade and current accounts both fairly firmly in the black. However, the all too familiar worries about the effects of economic expansion on the balance of payments are back in circulation in Whitehall, and concern about the possible erosion of the payments surplus is already a constraint on plans for stimulating the economy.

It is by no means the only one. Despite large-scale unemployment and under-utilization of capacity there are still fears that if the Government tries to give a big push to the economy it will end up by giving a big boost to inflation. Cornish's one. Despite large-scale unemployment and under-utilization of capacity there are still fears that if the Government tries to give a big push to the economy it will end up by giving a big boost to inflation. Cornish's one.

But much of the gloom about the long-term prospects for growth and employment arises from that over Britain's trade performance. A glance at the Treasury forecasts for the economy sheds some light on this.

The Chancellor's October tax cuts were estimated to add about another 1 per cent to overall growth in the economy this year. With this extra 1 per cent, growth is estimated to reach 4.9 per cent in 1978, compared with 3.9 per cent in 1977.

Admittedly, most other forecasts of the balance of payments for this year are more optimistic than the Treasury's, but only slightly so. There are several indications from the latest trade figures that the official caution is justified.

First, after growing strongly in 1977, export volumes dropped by 31 per cent in the final three months of last year from their level in the third quarter. This still left them appreciably higher than a year earlier, and as the chart shows, the performance over 1977 as a whole was impressive.

However, there must be considerable doubt over the ability of British exporters to increase their share of world trade in 1978 in the way that they did last year, especially since the exchange rate is now hurting rather than helping them.

Projections of world trade growth this year vary from as little as 4 per cent to as much as 8-10 per cent. Most forecasts are nearer the bottom end of the range.

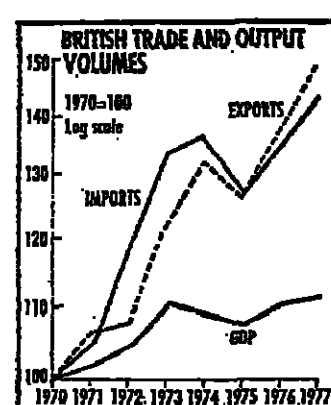
The Treasury estimate in October that the overseas markets of United Kingdom goods and services would grow by 9 per cent. This optimistically high forecast was balanced to some extent by the assumption that British manufacturers would lose market shares in 1978.

Optimistically high forecast

The Treasury thus forecasts overall growth in British exports of goods and services (including tourism) of 6 per cent this year. If world trade expands by less than the hoped for 9 per cent, exports will be correspondingly lower.

Secondly, despite the virtual stagnation of British output last year and an expected decline in the volume of consumer spending from its 1976 level, imports rose by 6 per cent in volume.

Even this figure does not tell the worst. For the extra imports were not, on the whole, going to equip British industry



for a subsequent expansion in output, but were consumer goods bought in preference to British-made manufactures: imports of finished goods rose by 13.8 per cent during the year, while those of industrial materials were up by only 5.5 per cent.

As recovery gets under way this year, more imports will be sucked in. The Treasury forecast of an 11 per cent rise in volumes does not look too pessimistic.

A rising proportion of trade to output has been a feature of all industrialized economies. But the British propensity to spend extra incomes on imported rather than domestically produced goods far outweighs the propensity of foreigners to buy British. While there is North Sea oil to pay the difference, this does not lead straight to payments problems.

Dwarfed by the bill for imports

It leads there more quickly than one might imagine, however. The North Sea oil benefit to the balance of payments is dwarfed by Britain's total import bill. It has contributed to the dramatic turnaround from a current account deficit of £1,227m in 1976 to last year's small surplus and will continue to grow this year and probably next, although by a much smaller amount. Thereafter the oil benefit ceases.

The Bank of England estimated in its last Quarterly Bulletin that the current balance on oil (which includes the effect of profits due abroad on foreign investment in the North Sea, as well as the purely trade effects) improved from a deficit of £4,000m in 1976 to one of £3,500m last year and that this will shrink again in 1978. But whereas there was marked improvement in the "non-oil" balance last year there is little chance of a repeat performance this year.

Britain is coming out of recession and the rest of the world is growing only slowly. It may seem foolish to worry about the disappearing surplus at the same time as there is concern over the effects on Britain's competitive position of the rising exchange rate, which comes with the surplus.

Some would argue that the Government should not aim at current surplus. From an international point of view there is no more justification for Britain to be in surplus than for Germany or Japan. This ignores, though, the overall net debts which Britain has built up in times of deficit.

From a domestic point of view why not use the North Sea to finance as much growth and employment as possible while it lasts?

However, the fundamental problem is not whether or not to use North Sea oil to run a current surplus for a few years, but the fact that, even with the oil, Britain's payments position is extremely fragile. The only long-term way to finance growth and employment is by raising the level of exports in line with Britain's high import appetite, or cutting that appetite.

Caroline Atkinson

Can Mr Edwardes have the best of both worlds at Leyland Cars?

The problem facing Mr Michael Edwardes, British Leyland's new chairman, in yet another attempt to rejuvenate his near moribund Leyland Cars subsidiary is depressingly simple. It is producing too few cars with too many employees, while the cars being produced are in the main outdated and unattractive.

The solution he favours and is now trying to sell to less than sympathetic union leaders and shop stewards is to split Leyland Cars into three independently run profit centres: Austin Morris (volume cars), Jaguar, Rover, Triumph (executive and specialist cars) and SU-Buick (including foundries and SU-Buick).

A similar segmented line-up was scrapped in the now discredited reorganization which followed the Ryder Report. At that time it was argued that by international standards Leyland Cars was already too small to be further handicapped by inter-company rivalry. The sooner it got rid of long-standing petty jealousies between "brand" divisions—Jaguar, Austin Morris and the "big" at Jaguar, Rover and Triumph, the better for all concerned.

With installed capacity for about one million cars a year a fully integrated Leyland Cars would be well-placed to take advantage of the economies of volume production, central purchasing and central engineering.

In the eyes of many industry observers that formula still has much to commend it. It may well be that when Mr Edwardes unveils his final plan—and they still have to run the gauntlet of a union-dominated Government—it will be seen that he is trying to get the best of both worlds. In other words, he may retain a number of central functions interposed between his tiny corporate headquarters in London and the three car companies.

The success or failure of any car maker rests squarely on his engineering capability—including research and development—which produces a steady stream of new models. Leyland Cars recognized this and urged the construction of a central engineering centre complete with test track.

Two years ago Mr Spencer King, the brilliant Rover/Triumph engineering chief, was given the daunting task of leading the central engineering team to spread over 12 different locations. It is generally acknowledged that, given the impossible constraints of inadequate dispersed facilities and the need to change new model policies, he has done a good job.

But this will not come to fruition until the planned engineering complex is built at a cost of £10m. It would be the height of folly to expect Leyland Cars of a facility long envied by all its major competitors.

Another question to be answered is the future of the present central sales and marketing headquarters based in the former Wharfedale. Under British Leyland's former public relations chief, Mr Keith Hopkins, it has been pushing through a much needed rationalization of the distributor-dealer network. A key element in the restructuring has been handing a wider range of cars.

The aim is to give each dealer a bigger and more clearly defined selling territory and, via the wider range, bigger annual throughput. Inevitably, the new structure will require Dealers who did not match up to minimum requirements have had to go. Some saw the writing on the wall and left before they "got the boot".

More will certainly follow as a way of cutting the £100m share of the home market to 22 per cent are reflected in their profitability.

But the concept of Leyland outlets, as opposed to separate and often duplicated Austin or Triumph or Jaguar showrooms, is beyond argument. Overheads are spread and unit throughput increased.

It seems inconceivable that Mr Edwardes will want to throw away all these gains. A solution which would find a lot of support both within the company and with its dealers would be another compromise. The three car companies would indeed be made responsible for their own sales and marketing. This would stop much of the present bickering between the manufacturing side and Redditch. They are always blaming each other when things go wrong.

It will also give manufacturing a closer involvement with the market place. Redditch as an all-embracing central sales

solvent to stop the present outflow of cash. The long climb back to acceptable profits is a secondary target.

His immediate task is to reduce manning. With a 130,000 strong payroll he is geared to take 35 per cent of the British market, but is in fact struggling to climb from 22 per cent to the 25 per share, which many believe to be the most he can hope for in the next two years.

His answer seems to be a 12,000 cut this year—about 10 per cent—in his manpower. Natural wastage and voluntary redundancy could easily take care of this. Further cuts in the next two years would be dependent on the recovery of market share.

Shrewd observers, including some of his competitors, insist that this short-term piecemeal approach is again ducking the old issue of a grossly overmanned Leyland Cars. They believe that as many as 40,000 jobs should go now.

Mr Derek Whitaker, who quits as Cars managing director on January 31, is known to have told shop stewards members of the Joint Management Council—Leyland's top participation body—that present output levels justify only a 90,000 payroll.

As always when faced with redundancies, the unions are suggesting that the problem can be overcome with increased output. They are ready to pledge their members to achieve this. But they have given similar promises in the past and never kept them. There is no reason to believe they will be any more successful this time.

Much has been made of the possibility of plant closures. The TR plant at Speke, Liverpool, which has been closed for the past 11 weeks because of management moves to increase productivity, is said to be at the top of the list.

There is no doubt that such a salutary step is seen by many as the overdue answer to show stewards who have grown accustomed to abortive crises of "wolf" by successive managements. In practice, however, there are few who believe that Mr Edwardes can achieve this, such a dangerous confrontation when he is already embattled on other fronts.

At the heart of the matter is Leyland's chaotic war structure, differing substantially from plant to plant. The October ballot of the workforce in favour of annual central bargaining was the biggest breakthrough since British Leyland was created in 1963.

Much of the credit must go to Mr Geoffrey Whalen, the Cars boss of industrial relations, who worked 18 hours a day to bring rival unions around the same negotiating table.

After blood has been sweated to reach agreement in principle to central bargaining, will it now be thrown away by dismemberment of Leyland Cars? Sources close to Mr Edwardes say no, that central bargaining will be retained whatever happens to Leyland Cars. In this he is supported by union leaders who a few short months ago were arguing vehemently against once-a-year negotiations for all.

Their opposition was apparently to give lip service to the misunderstood views of their shopfloor membership. But now that central bargaining is within reach they can see the advantages to be gained in weakening the plant level power base of militant shop stewards.

LOOKERS LIMITED

Preliminary results for the year ended 30th September, 1977 (unaudited).

	Year to 30.9.77	Year to 30.9.76
Turnover	£43,280,148	£31,815,468
Trading Profit	1,435,594	787,098
Exceptional item	—	375,000
Group profit before taxation	1,435,594	1,162,098
Taxation	(22,963)	(36,200)
Group profit after taxation	1,458,557	825,898
Extraordinary items	18,753	(502)
Profit after extraordinary items being the profit for the year attributable to shareholders	£1,477,310	£825,396
Dividends per 25p share:		
Interim of 0.9075p paid 30th September, 1977 (1976—0.825p)	67,280	53,880
Final of 1.5497p payable 28th April, 1978 (1976—1.375p)	114,891	89,800
Supplementary of 0.0212p paid 30th September, 1977 in respect of previous year	1,572	—
Excess, final dividend for 1976 paid during year due to increase in share capital on acquisition of "Platts"	12,139	—
Less: Amounts waived	195,882	143,680
	£195,882	£143,680
Retained Profit	£1,281,428	£681,716
Earnings per share	30.3p	12.6p

Notes:
1. The results for the year to 30th September, 1977 include the profits of the newly acquired subsidiaries "Platts" from 1st January, 1977.
2. The exceptional item in the previous year was the write-back of an estimated provision which was considered inappropriate. The original provision was made in 1975 for profits earned in excess of the levels permitted by the Counter Inflation Act 1973. The taxation charge for 1976 includes £195,000 relating to this exceptional item.
3. The credit for taxation has arisen as stock appreciation relief and capital allowances exceed the profit for the year with the effect that there are excess allowances which have been relieved against profits of the previous year. It is now Group policy to provide for Deferred Taxation only to the extent that it is considered a liability will arise in the foreseeable future. The implementation of this policy during the year has given rise to a transfer from Deferred Tax to Revenue Reserves amounting to £421,387. This amount is not included in the results above but will be shown in the published accounts as a prior year adjustment.
Management accounts for the present financial year show that the Group is continuing to trade satisfactorily.

Business Diary: Parker is nationalized • Bovis to go skateboarding

Parker was down Mexico yesterday when Ericley, the Secretary of State for Industry, announced that the firm had agreed to be a full-time member of the board of British Shipbuilders.

Mr Parker is probably the youngest full-time member of a nationalized industry. He has been running him into the job since last summer when he joined British Shipbuilders (although not on board) on secondment from the Wearshipbuilders where he was acting director.

Mr Parker was formerly owned by the Overseas Freighters among the most vocal of nationalization. Mr Parker, the A. & P. man, faced a tough choice in Michael Casey, the former servant who is now chief of British Shipbuilders. He said he wanted Parker as head of BS's marketing.

Parker was an obvious choice that A. & P.'s SD 14 ship has been a world seller. After much behind-the-scenes juggling a compromise was agreed whereby he and British Shipbuilders part to begin with.

In that controversial £115m deal with the Poles and as the state organization's full-time member for shipbuilding he will be responsible for the development of overall policy for the industry and for its operating and marketing activities.

Parker will be paid between £13,500 and £19,000 and expects to spend much of his time commuting between London and the organization's new offices at Newcastle upon Tyne—when he is not globe trotting, that is.

The British Shipbuilders board now has 12 full and part-time members, but the organization still has to find somebody to take on perhaps the grimmest job of the lot—board member for personnel.

The number of inquiries from local authorities and individuals confirmed Bovis' view that skateboarding still has a long way to go—and one where its experience in laying concrete and in landscaping could be used.

Bradbury is convinced that skateboarding will not be another overnight craze, although he acknowledges that "people will quickly tire of a simple park". That is why Bovis,

Two of the less likely spectators at the world skateboarding championships in San Diego last month were Pat Hall, chief executive of Bovis Civil Engineering, and his assistant, Robin Bradbury.

Bovis, part of the P. & O. group, is to cooperate with Skate City, which says it opened Britain's first purpose-built skate park, near London Bridge. The idea is to build and/or operate skate parks and to offer a skateboarding consultancy.

Hall and Bradbury, as directors of the new joint company, Skate City Bovis, decided to do some on-the-spot research on the United States West Coast, where it all began.

Civil engineers have been having a rough time recently because town planning and government work has dropped off and Bovis has been taking a close look at the opportunities offered by the leisure market.

He added: "The policy of the Government of Ontario is clear: do not and will not restrict movement of capital and investment between provinces."

All this may not be unconnected with the fact that firms with headquarters in Montreal, Quebec's capital, are already voting with their feet ahead of the referendum and heading for new offices in Toronto.

is now experimenting with different surfaces and designs, incorporating bowls, bowls, slopes and reservoirs at its premises at Westbury, Wiltshire.

Asked if he and Hall had become any good at skateboarding since they started putting money into its Bradbury at first, replied "no comment" but then added: "in a tall man and I've got further to fall than some."

Darcy McKeough, the treasurer of Ontario, Canada's most populous and industrial province, was at his most statesmanlike in a speech he gave in the City yesterday about the impending referendum on whether Quebec should declare UDI, as René Levesque's ruling Parti Quebecois would like. But then McKeough can afford to be.

He is a confirmed federalist, but said he now welcomed the referendum as a chance to thrust out the secession issue. He added: "The policy of the Government of Ontario is clear: do not and will not restrict movement of capital and investment between provinces."

Robert Sheldon, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, successfully put to 12 members of the first Standing Committee on Statutory Instruments a Treasury order that will raise



Ontario's Darcy McKeough in London yesterday: a referendum for me.

is already moving, and a big Montreal employer, Sun Life, is only being held back by pressure from Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian premier.

Losses running in to hundreds of millions may concern the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries at the moment, but another Commons committee showed yesterday that it was not having any money going up in smoke without the Government getting its cut.

Robert Sheldon, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, successfully put to 12 members of the first Standing Committee on Statutory Instruments a Treasury order that will raise

an estimated £15,000 by redefining cigars and cigarettes in such a way as to raise fiscal revenue in the fiscal year that the cigarette, occupying the middle ground, will generally be considered as a cigarette—and thus pay a slightly higher duty.

As Sheldon put the total tobacco duty expected this year at £2,150m, the 15-minute committee meeting on cigarettes amply illustrated the detail that can be given to revenue raising. The smaller cigarettes will be most affected by the change, likely to put an extra 6p (including VAT) on a packet of 20 he reckoned, unless manufacturers absorb some of the increase.

Peter Rees, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said that as a result of this "slightly eccentric order" Manikins, Wills Whitties and Hamlets would now be classed with Havana and Jamaican cigars. Other brands "contrary to public parlance" would not have to be called cigarettes.

During their brief exchange Sheldon found time to reflect on the old cigar smoker's fantasy about the lady cigar-makers of Cuba rolling the smokes on their thighs, which he averred, was held to give Havanas their distinctive flavour.

The extra tax and the ladies of Havana apart, Sheldon had no interest to declare in the order. He gave up smoking a year ago.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARK ET REPORTS

Stock markets

Spotlight falls on takeover stocks

Though a little below their best on disappointing industrial production and average earnings figures, equities had their best day to date for a fortnight as investors took advantage of the 10-point fall on the FT Index over the first two days of the week.

Much of the interest centred on takeover stocks, both actual and potential, while much of the mainstream of business comprised "bear" closing and some cheap buying. After the industrial market's depressing performance so far this year, dealers were not surprised by this limited wave of interest.

Unless this week's money supply figures turn out to be much worse than expected, most are looking for further gains over the next day or two. The FT index quickly went ahead on this small buying and by mid-day was 5.2 better. It held its ground until 3 pm when it stood 5.8 ahead and closed at 476.3.

Following a nervous start, general optimism over the money supply enabled gilt-edged securities to hold on to substantial gains with the immobility of President Carter's address to the American nation another factor in this firmness.

The undoubted feature of the day's trading was the number of bid and speculative stocks in demand.

The board of Raglan Property says it knows of no reason for the recent increase in the group's share price which has risen 1p to 64p this week. Discussions continue on the

reconstruction mentioned in the 1976 report.

News of higher terms from S. Pearson lifted Madame Tussaud's 6p to 65p and sparked off speculation that ATV might mount another counter. The latter's "A" shares rose 3p to 105p.

Turner Manufacturing soared 14p to 113p on talk that the United States Dana Corporation, now quoted in London, might use its stake to mount a full-scale takeover. News of an approach led to the suspension of Thos Marshall (Laxley) with the ordinary at 38p and the "A" at 35p, while a share back from suspension was F. W. Evans which immediately went to 55p, a rise of 30p on the suspension price. The group has terms from McKeechie Brothers.

Blakeys (Castings) gained 2p to 45p on the rejection of the Centreway terms, hopes of further move lifted London Pavilion another 10p to 475p with Caledonian Associated Cinemas 20p to the good at 335p in sympathy. Hopes of a counter to the move from Comet Radio boosted Henry Wigfall another 10p to 254p, revived takeover talk was good for a rise of 3p to 19p in Liden, and the Wood Hall Trust stake brought more speculative demand to Pauls & Whites which closed 12p to the good

at 135p. Others speculatively wanted included G. Bassett, up 10p to 148p, Bluebird Confectionery, better by 16p to 163p and long-time favourites Avon Rubber which ended 7p ahead at 193p and J. Bibby which gained 6p to 222p.

One of the day's active stocks Davenports' Brewery was lifted a further 2p to 82p. Persistent buying, particularly from the Midlands, has fuelled speculation that a bid might come forward in February offering around £1 a share.

Continuing compensation hopes lifted both Vosper 7p to

pay an extra dividend this year and its shares returned to the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges yesterday after suspension.

In shipings there was a lively two-way trade in European Ferries with the shares closing 2p better at 115p. Favourable comment from a provincial broker enabled C. H. Bailey to stay firm at a shade over 9.

Old bid stories are once again starting to come true, if one waits long enough. The hopeful now talking about Samuel Osborn wherein Johnson & Firth Brown have 20 per cent. The gossip is that this stake is on the move, naturally to a bidder. The name of Laird Group is suggested. Early last year conversion talks with Weir Group broke down. Yesterday Osborn hardened 1p to 74p, and Johnson 1p to 61p.

Equity turnover on January 17 was £68.50m (13.225 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Courtlands, ICI, Ladbroke, Rascal, BP, Shell, BAT Ind and D&D, Bechtel, Madame Tussauds, Reed International, Thorn, Davenport Brewery, Pauls & Whites, Turner Manufacturing and Vosper.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Par	Year's
	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Int of Fin	(—)	0.30(0.10)	(—)	Nil(Nil)	6/4	Nil(—)
Albion (F)	13.14(10.40)	0.85(0.74)	6.70(5.32)	2.12(1.92)	6/4	(4.25)
W. Alexander (F)	30.81(25.17)	1.60(1.20)	8.39(7.09)	2.91(2.5)	2/5	(7.5)
Allied Retailers (F)	15.78(11.76)	2.67(2.4)	15.38(11.76)	2.30(2.0)	6/4	6.31(5.75)
Anglia Tele (F)	(—)	0.22(0.22)	(—)	4.58(—)	1/5	7.31(7.2)
Bank Leumi (F)	(—)	0.24(0.06)	3.5(0.9)	1.32(—)	6/4	1.48(—)
Country Prop (F)	9.09(6.3)	0.25(0.27)	0.90(0.88)	0.90(0.88)	1/5	3.19(2.29)
Couch Grp (F)	4.71(5.07)	1.27(1.00)	16.7(13.8)	0.72(0.65)	6/4	(1.7)
Thos Marshall (F)	13.52(9.81)	4.32(1.90)	26.7(13.5)	4.59(4.15)	6/4	6.59(5.8)
Group Inv (F)	(—)	1.43(0.81)	5.02(2.78)	1.70(1.35)	31/3	(3.1)
Benlys (F)	160.2(129.3)	2.48(2.15)	2.54(2.5)	1.54(1.5)	5/4	(8.0)
Heron Motor (F)	62.98(51.10)	7.08(7.11)	(—)	Nil(Nil)	23/3	2.5(1.95)
Lookers (F)	43.26(31.1)	0.02(0.17)	1.7(1.35)	1.7(1.35)	31/3	2.4(2.2)
Megat & Sims (F)	52.12(48.25)	1.43(1.11)	0.99(0.85)	0.99(0.85)	9/3	5.94(4.94)
Rakosen Grp (F)	1.01(0.97)	0.94(0.85)	6.85(6.03)	4.34(3.51)	—	—
Scot Am Inv (F)	(—)	2.48(2.15)	(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	—
Ston Cony (F)	(—)	0.94(0.85)	6.85(6.03)	4.34(3.51)	—	—
US & Gen Tel (F)	(—)	1.43(1.11)	1.7(1.35)	1.7(1.35)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Forecast. b for 15 months. c Loss.

Erratic delivery brings drop at Buffels

By Desmond Quigley
Erratic delivery of uranium at Buffelsfontein, part of the General Mining group, led to a drop in pre-tax profits to £11.03m in the December quarter from £12.2m in the previous quarter.

Income from uranium production amounted to only R432,000 compared with R495m in the September quarter. The amount of uranium oxide produced at the mine fell from 173,300 to 151,300 kilograms.

Despite the drop in gold produced, the mine had a good working profit of R8.76m compared with R6.27m, having received a higher gold price—average of US\$189.77 compared with \$139.27 an ounce. Uranium sales at West Rand Consolidated were low—producing R3.58m in net revenue compared with R3.22m in the September quarter, with the result that the group made a loss during the quarter.

In the Union Corporation group, St Helena reported both a lower milling rate and yield. However, most of the other mines in the group managed to maintain both the milling rate and yield.

Winkelhaak produced an extra eight kilograms of gold, but pre-tax profits rose to R12.1m from R8.95m in the September quarter.

There was a wide spread in the average gold price received by the various mines—ranging from \$169.77 at Buffelsfontein to \$176.6m at West Rand Consolidated.

Company	Gold working	Profits (Rm)
	Dec qtr	Sept qtr
Winkelhaak	11.6	8.47
Brackley	3.2	2.07
Kinross	3.4	5.34
Grosveld	3.18	1.98
Maricopa	1.83	0.925
St Helena	11.8	8.87
Leslie	0.821	0.35
General Mining	6.27	6.27
Buffelsfontein	2.69	1.45*
S. Roode	0.162*	0.168*
West Rand (a)	1.31*	0.473

* Loss; (a) = inc uranium

Stock Conversion upgrades full-time forecast to £4.5m

By Ray Maughan

Stock Conversion & Investment Trust has upgraded its forecast of annual net pre-tax revenue from "not less" than £4.17m to over £4.5m.

Net revenue in the six months to end-September last climbed from £2.15m to £2.48m while minorities took £578,000 against £442,000. The share of net revenue less deficits of associated companies climbed from £407,000 to £576,000.

At the end of December, SCIT acquired for cash the 50 per cent of the share capital and the 50 per cent of the outstanding loans held by an external interest in Far Investment which owns freehold premises

at Old Bailey, London, EC4. Far Investment is now a wholly-owned subsidiary.

The winding down of capital commitments, down from £4m to around £3m at the last balance sheet, has bolstered cash flow and allowed reversionary income increases to come through to profits.

The shares climbed 2p to 260p, just off the 12-month high. At this level, SCIT is rated somewhat above fully diluted net assets of 236p as shown in the last balance sheet. Market estimates of current asset backing range up to around 340p per share where the discount would be less than 18 per cent.

SCIT has ceased to be a major developer and its investment properties—about 80 per cent of the portfolio. In line with the board's policy of revaluing at not more than five year intervals, these were revalued in 1977 to show a surplus of £8.8m.

The interim dividend is raised from 1.25p to 1.5p per share and, in the event of restrictions still being in force when the final dividend is due next September, the board propose to pay a further 1.25p per share. This would raise the total from 2.75p to 3.025p per share. The yield is thus 1.16 per cent against the sector average of 2.8 per cent.

Akroyd goes into gold

London's advantages as centre

Could 1978 be the year the gold share comes back into its own on the Stock Exchange?

With a second jobber, Akroyd & Smithers, preparing to start trading in the major stocks and considerable speculative opportunity available, the City is hoping to see London regain its position as the premier market for these shares.

But the situation is not identical to the boom years of the early 1970s when there were three jobbing firms to make a market and plenty of investors prepared to try their luck.

The advent of the 25 per cent surrender rule on dollar premium stocks meant that much of the business was lost to overseas markets. New York, Johannesburg and some of the European capitals, such as Paris, stepped in to snare the excess capacity and will be loath to give up this lucrative trade.

Moreover, although gold shares have been a traditional favourite of the big pension funds and institutions the sensitive political situation in South Africa has cut back their interest in this sector.

More than one institutional fund manager admit to keeping out of these stocks completely and investing in the business through the mining finance houses.

Nor will gold shares make a good home for the savings of the small shareholder. The price nuances of the international

markets allied to currency movements make it the prerogative of the professional investor.

So where will the upturn come from? According to Mr Michael Sargent, a director of Akroyd & Smithers, the increased competition ought to generate more business. "The stockbrokers certainly want more competition and with two of us to job in gold shares there should be more activity and less of a spread in the price," he said.

Akroyd is not without expertise in this sector. Stocken & Lazarus, which was merged into the group at the end of 1976, formerly traded the stocks. It stopped dealing in South African gold mines about 18 months ago under the penal impact of the investment currency premium.

However, Akroyd chairman Mr David LeRoy-Lewis is confident that it will be a profitable expansion for the group. "Controlled but worthwhile" was how he described his firm's entry into this market and Smith Brothers, the sole London jobber in the sector at present, has made a profit from this side throughout the depressed surrender rule period.

However, there is further competition in London from the American stockbroker, many of whom are now making a market in gold shares in London. Through their parent offices these brokers can follow deals in the New York and

Tokyo markets throughout the international time zone.

But London does have its advantages for the investor. In Britain it is possible to deal in an account and settlement does not take place for a further 10 days. The jobbing firms can also gain through dealing net with their agents. Both Akroyd & Smith have link-ups with the major markets.

Gold shares are very much a sector for the speculator. With the price of bullion already fluctuating around the \$170-\$180 level many pundits expect that it will push through the magical \$200 barrier by Easter, and it could go even higher.

The current weakness of the dollar and the lack-lustre performance of Wall Street are likely to give the sector an added impetus from Americans unsure where else to invest.

Despite the abolition of the 25 per cent surrender rule at the beginning of this year there has been a little noticeable increase in the United Kingdom trade, according to Smith Brothers. But they do expect a gradual upturn on the back of a more favourable background in South Africa.

However, optimism of the jobbers is more than matched by circles in the City expecting that the equity market in general will have a good run in to the Budget. All that glitters this year may not necessarily be gold shares.

Alison Mitchell

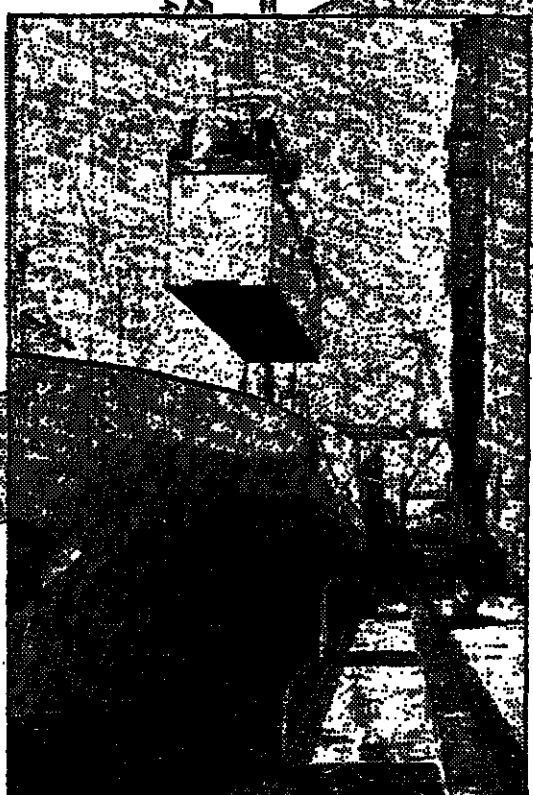
What does Grindlays bank on?

The Grindlays Bank Group has come a long way from its beginnings in the 19th Century. In 1978 we are a major international bank - a world leader in certain areas - but we work hard to preserve the traditions that put us where we are today. Although the Group is now represented and active all around the world, we have not forgotten that it is people who make our business: our own specialists and managers in head office and branches working alongside other people - our customers.

The success of this team effort can be seen in these examples of the Group's activities - as they happen. They are the result of people's efforts. That is what Grindlays banks on.



THE GROUP PROVIDES BANKING FACILITIES FOR 71 OF THE U.K. TOP 100 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD. Two of our corporate banking team in London discuss the financing of a project in the Middle East with the Finance Director of a leading British contracting company.



THE GROUP ACTIVELY PROMOTES BRITISH EXPORTS THROUGH ECED DOLLAR BUYER CREDITS. We have arranged ECED export finance facilities for British equipment to customers in over 55 countries.



THE GROUP'S TREASURY DIVISION COVERS ALL FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET ACTIVITIES. Our foreign exchange dealing room is one of London's most active in the major currencies and also provides quotations in up to 40 other currencies. The Treasury is also active in the eurocurrency and sterling inter-bank markets and in particular offers a service in a wide range of money market instruments.



Grindlays Bank Group

23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3ED.

Bausch & Lomb reveals merger talks with Revlon

Briefly

Rochester, NY, Jan 18.—Bausch and Lomb Inc. revealed today that it has discussed with Revlon Inc. and its divisions a number of possible business arrangements between the two companies.

Such discussions, it added, have covered a variety of topics from manufacturing and marketing arrangements to a possible merger.

However, Bausch and Lomb said talks regarding a merger have been exploratory and no final decision has been reached. No further details were provided.

—Reuter.

ARTHUR LEE

The results of Arthur Lee and Sons for the first half of the current year are unlikely to match those of the similar period last year, "though we may perhaps entertain better hopes of the second half", reports Mr H. P. Forster, the chairman, in his annual statement. However, he reminds shareholders that the effects of improved trading levels can be financially offset by a decrease in stock appreciation depending on the course taken by the price of steel—Lee's predominant raw material—in a period when inflation generally is said to be going to diminish. Given greater demands, the group has capacity available to meet them. Lee makes steel bars, strip, wire and wire rope.

MAIBL BANK BERMUDA
Midland and International Banks (MAIBL), oldest of London based

Business appointments

Reshuffle at the top for Littlewoods Pools

Mr Neil Foster, joint managing director of Littlewoods Pools, has been made sole managing director.

Mr Arthur George gives up his joint managing directorship and becomes joint vice-chairman. Mr Malcolm Davidson is to be a director.

Mr John W. Lapsley, vice-president and assistant general manager, is to become general manager of the London offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust.

Robert G. Engel continues as the senior vice-president in London. Mr Lapsley is succeeded as head of the general banking division in London by Mr Arthur M. Rogers Jr.

Mr Peter Moody, joint secretary and investment manager of Prudential Assurance, has been elected president of the Institute of Actuaries.

Mr Alec Lodge has been made a director of L. B. Holliday.

Mr W. W. Herrmann, president of Optic Electronic Corporation, has joined the board of United Scientific Holdings.

Mr David Barnett, deputy managing director of Brooke Bond Oxo, has become chairman of the executive committee of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers.

Mr R. B. Witham is now chairman of Westpool Investment Trust in place of Lord Altrive, who

has resigned as chairman and a director. Mr Jeremy Hill joins the board.

Mr Myles Davenport has joined the board of Streets Financial. Mr N. C. Prosser has been made a director of Robert Fleming Investment Management.

Mr Clive Northampton becomes managing director of Control Technology.

Mr K. H. Merriand is now a director of Wigham Poland Scotland.

Mr William Hawkes has joined the board of Unicorn Industries. He is chief executive of Unicorn's abrasive grain division.

Mr Ron Nicholson becomes managing director of Joyce Fabrics of New York from February 1.

Mr George Squair becomes deputy chairman of the Southern Electricity Board in succession to Mr H. D. Walker, who is to retire on March 3.

Mr David Thomson is now managing director of Polytek Film. Mr M. A. Tanguy has been made a director of Bambergs (Guernsey).

Mr K. G. Room becomes general manager and commercial director of Thos Radio Valves & Tubes.

Mr T. Abernethy has been made financial director and company secretary. Mr A. E. Cole technical director and Mr A. Deegan manufacturing director.

T & C on brink of gaining £24m project

Town & City Properties' long association with the Eastbourne Council and assurances of continued backing from the institutional partner, Legal & General Assurance, make it almost certain that its plans for a two-phase development of the town centre, believed to be worth about £24m, will be accepted by the council at a committee meeting on Monday.

The group got a chance for a second bite at the project when John Laing, whose one-stage scheme had been initially accepted by Eastbourne, announced its decision to withdraw earlier this month.

The council is on the point of approving T & C's proposals, which were studied by a committee last Friday, ahead of competing schemes from Viking Investments, Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation and Samuel Properties.

However, optimism of the jobbers is more than matched by circles in the City expecting that the equity market in general will have a good run in to the Budget. All that glitters this year may not necessarily be gold shares.

AVERAGE EARNINGS

The following are the index numbers for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment.

	Old series of average earnings (Jan 1976 = 100)	New series of average earnings (Jan 1976 = 100)	Change in earnings 3 months at annual rate
1976			
Oct	269.0	108.5	8.0
Nov	272.2	110.6	7.7
Dec	277.1	111.3	17.6
1977			
Jan	278.1	110.9	14.2
Feb	278.7	111.0	9.9
March	283.8	113.1	10.0
April	283.1	113.7	11.2
May	286.2	114.9	11.2
June	286.2	115.4	4.2
July	288.5	116.2	6.1
Aug	288.7	115.7	7.2
Sept	290.1	116.6	5.6
Oct	284.6	117.9	11.8
Nov	300.2	120.1	16.9

* seasonally adjusted.
† not seasonally adjusted.
p provisional.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers for industrial production in November, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1970 = 100):

	All industrial	Manufacturing
1976		
Nov	103.0	104.6
Dec	103.2	104.1
1977		
Jan	103.4	105.1
Feb	103.2	105.5
March	103.3	105.5
April	102.3	103.4
May	103.5	104.9
June	99.9	99.9
July	102.5	103.9
Aug	102.8	103.2
Sept	102.7	103.5
Oct	101.5	102.5
Nov	102.1	103.0

% 3-month on 3-month change +0.4 +0.7

Percentage change latest three months on previous at annual rate

-0.1

FINANCIAL NEWS

Record for Anglia but Exchequer is the real gainer

By Tony May

The importance for Anglia Television group of finding her sources of revenue and increasing overseas programme sales is underlined by the effect the Exchequer levy on the results for the year to October 1977.

Advertising revenue was a joyant throughout the year and Anglia, the independent television contractor for Eastern England, managed to increase its network share. Turnover was pushed up from £2.1m to £15.7m and profits jumped 40 per cent to £5m. However, Exchequer levy almost doubled to £2.52m to leave net profits for the year only slightly ahead at a record £2.69m compared with £2.4m.

At the attributable level of £1.17m, although the dividend is 5.75p, a maximum 6.33p gross. Earnings share are 13.38p against 7.60p.

Lord Townshend, chairman, says that programme sales overseas again made a significant contribution to the group's turnover, with the "Survival" series maintaining its world wide appeal. Attempts to boost sales by a reorganization of this area of the business in partnership with Trident Television and J. Walter Thompson "augurs well for the future".

Despite the fact that nearly 10 per cent of trading profits were accounted for by the levy on taxation charges the board



Lord Townshend, chairman of Anglia Television Group.

has confidence in the future, and is continuing the investment programme by enlarging and re-equipping studio and technical facilities in Norwich. The board believes that an appointment is likely to arise as a result of the company's close company status for tax purposes.

Lord Townshend says that advertising revenue continues to improve, but bookings remain short-term and forecasting is difficult. This and the market's view that the profits were not as good as they might have been prompted a 7p fall in the shares to 82p, where the yield is 7.7 per cent and the p/e is 6.1.

Lookers click smartly into top gear

By Ashley Druker

Manchester-based car distributors and engineers Lookers amply fulfils its own expectations of record profits for the year to end-September last. All the signs are that the present year will be just as promising.

Including a contribution from the Platts group bought in March, taxable profits increased from £1.16m to easily a record £1.43m on turnover raised from £31.8m to £43.3m. Profits in the preceding year also took in some £375,000 arising from a write-back of an estimated provision which was considered inappropriate. At the net, after a charge of £336,000, and some special items, the attributable shows a gain from £825,000 to £1.48m.

Earnings a share were boosted from 12.6p to 20.3p. The total gross dividend goes up from 3.58p gross to 5.8p.

R. Platts and Sons and Platts Agricultural Machinery Exports, bought in March, are engaged as agricultural machinery distributors and repairers and also export used agricultural machinery. Profits for 1976 were some £348,000.

Platts was expected to provide a good return on the total £945,000 investment and to benefit the group also by expanding its activities into a similar trade with growth prospects.

For the year ahead the group continues to trade "satisfactorily".

Magnet & Southern slightly lower

By Desmond Quigley

Magnet & Southern, the timber group, has reported marginally lower pre-tax profits at £7.08m for the six months to end-September compared with £7.11m in the same period in the previous year.

The interim dividend has been raised to 5.5p a share gross compared with 4.62p. The size of the increase is partly due to even out the distribution between the interim and final payments. However, Mr Sam

Oxford, chairman, said yesterday that making a large increase in the interim provided the company with scope at the final stage if dividend controls are lifted. The shares rose 2p yesterday to 190p where the prospective yield, assuming a 10 per cent total dividend increase, is 7 per cent.

Group turnover rose to £52.12m from £45.3m, but pre-tax margins dropped a point. This partly reflected the fact that the group has become a net

payer rather than a net receiver of interest.

The group benefited from higher consumer spending and indeed the Magnet side of the business, which has the retail outlets, increased its profit contribution from £3.4m to £3.89m. By contrast Southern Evans made £3.21m compared with £3.72m, which partly reflects weakness in softwood prices.

In the current half, trade is running reasonably well, but the period takes in two extended holiday periods—Christmas and Easter—while weather conditions over the next two months will also have an important effect on demand.

The group is continuing to expand its retail network, but at a considerably reduced level since it already has a good geographical coverage. However, competition in this sector is likely to increase since other groups are beginning to expand into this area.

Countryside recovery well on the way

Countryside Properties has confirmed its recovery progress and the housebuilder is now looking for "a further significant increase in profitability for the current year".

The omens look promising. Pre-tax profits climbed to £243,000 in the 15 months to end-September last — £195,000 on an annualised basis—against £60,000 in the previous year. The board, headed by Mr S. Bobroff, reports an "encouraging" current level of trading.

Countryside now holds a two, to three-year land bank which it believes will circumvent the expected building land shortage. Furthermore, the improvement was achieved despite high interest rates, abnormal weather, and the considerable additional costs imposed by the failure of some external building contractors. Since Countryside's own construction division is now undertaking the majority of the work, it is felt that the latter problem will not recur.

The outlook is bright, particularly so since implementation of ED 19 provides £5.4m of stock increase relief, but at a 12 month peak of 35p the shares have already discounted much of the forthcoming recovery. Annualised earnings were 2.8p per share.

Free of dividend restraint, Countryside is proposing a gross final of 2p, which will lift the deal from 0.25p to 2.25p per share.

Slow final quarter at Thos French

Exceptional items, like the use-down of the Londonderry car of cost of about £100,000 depressed the final quarter of the extended trading period at Thos French & Co. Pre-tax profits reached £2.7m for the 15 months to October, compared with £1m in the previous year. The adjustment of the audited accounts overseas subsidiaries also had significant effect on the final quarter. In all other respects, T. French the chairman, says that trading was in line with the board's budget.

The outlook for this maker of "Ruffians" custom fitted "K-Flex" electric surface coating products is bright. Mr French is more optimistic about the trading climate although he does not expect a substantial improvement. However, he is asking for an increased profits.

Other moves by C. & W. have included the takeover of Incolet Inc of New York; and the current agreed cash tender offer being made for the Carterfone Communications Corporation.

Crouch Group looks for small improvement

The Crouch Group did well to almost maintain its half-time results considering the difficulties the building industry is going through. Although turnover slipped from £5.07m to £4.71m in the six months to September 30, Crouch managed to hold pre-tax profits to £259,200, against £273,400 last time. Shareholders are to collect a marginally increased dividend, which is up from 1.35p to 1.37p. The board expects the full year's figures to be "slightly better" than 1976-77's £406,000 pre-tax. The effect of the expected rise in the demand for houses, together with Government help in the public sector, will not be felt until later in 1978.

Alexander at £1m first six months

Further progress is reported by Walter Alexander, whose shares are traded on the over-the-counter market made by J. H. Nightingale. On turnover from £10.4m to £11.4m, pre-tax profits rose from £808,000 to £1m in the year to September 30. Included in the profits are the distribution from associates of £1,000, against £57,000 last year. The board looks for a satisfactory increase in the year's profits. Alexander is coach building, other transport-related activities and light engineering.

Combined buying in Harcos lifts stake

Rothschild Investment Trust, along with Hume Holdings, in which it has a 25 per cent stake, and McLeod Russell continued yesterday to buy Harcos, which is subject to a takeover bid from Harrison & Croftfield. However, RIT paid 85p a share compared with the cash alternative in the H & C bid of 82p.

The three companies picked up a total of 13,000 shares yesterday. The combined stake in Harcos to 12.16 per cent.

Fells Fargo again at peak for twelfth year running

Fells Fargo, which conducts real banking and real estate is based in California, set record earnings in the twelfth consecutive year, before securities, for year were \$87.3m (about £1m) equal to \$4.03 a share, or \$3.16 in 1976.

R. Cooley, president, said favourable factors could significantly to earn throughout the year. Heavy demand and savings enabled us to fund of the increased loan relatively economically, he said.

Reduction in the provision for losses to £41m from £48m because of improved economic conditions, and the ce of charges to income in 1976 in connection the company's holding in bank, also contributed a higher 1977 earnings, Cooley said.

International

Budd said that the board action paves the way for talks between Budd and Thyssen on terms of a final merger pact which would then require approval of Budd holders at a meeting probably to be held in April.

Hanover again ahead

Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, the parent company of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, reports record annual after-tax operating earnings for the fifth consecutive year. Operating profits for 1977 were \$157.9m (about £83m) up by 10.2 per cent from the \$143.3m in 1976. For the fourth quarter of 1977, profits were \$40.5m, a 5.5 per cent increase over the \$38.2m earned in the same 1976 period.

Net income, or income after securities transactions, totalled \$157.5m for the year, an increase of 10.1 per cent from the \$143.1m earned in 1976. For the fourth quarter of 1977, net income was \$40.3m, up 5.9 per cent from the \$38m reported in the year earlier period.

Usinor halted again

Trading in the shares of Usinor SA, the steel concern, was again halted because of an imbalance of buying orders on the Paris Bourse, dealers said. Trading was halted for a period and Usinor closed at 19.10 francs compared with Monday's 17.90 close, having touched 19.40 at one stage.

Now. Qantas are fast Down-Under every day.

Fastest to Sydney.

Faster, with the only two-stop service to Sydney.

Choose one of ten long-haul 747B's a week with morning or evening departures.



Fastest to Melbourne.

Faster, and from February 6th — every day of the week.

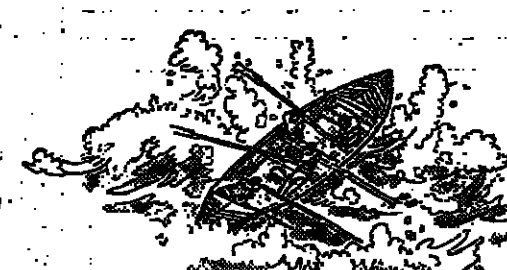
With more 747B's to Melbourne than anyone else — choose morning or evening departures.



Fastest to Perth.

Faster, three times a week with the only overnight, one-stop service to Perth.

All in the comfort of a long haul 747B.



Fastest to Darwin and Brisbane.

Faster, twice a week, two stops to Darwin, or three to Brisbane by Jumbo 747B.

Fly Qantas Down-Under.

Phone 01-995 1344 for reservations.



QANTAS
THE AUSTRALIAN AIRLINE



Ask your Qantas travel agent for details, or personal callers at Qantas, Cnr, Old Bond Street, and Piccadilly, W1X 4AQ, Terminal 3, London, Heathrow. Arundel Great Court, 182 Strand, London WC2. 500 Chiswick High Road, London W4 5RW. Other offices in Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow. Reservations 01-995 1344.

Appointments Vacant
also on page 28

Accountant Manager

An opportunity now exists for a Management Accountant to join a small group of companies in the West End of London.

The successful candidate will be responsible for all accounting up to and including the balance sheet stage, general administration of the office, provision of management requirements including up to date costings and sales, cash-flow forecasts and generally assisting the Managing Director in the conduct of the business.

Salary is negotiable and would well reflect the importance of this job. Qualifications would be an advantage, applicants should provide full details of experience to date in writing to:

Box 0299 K, The Times

This position is open to both male and female.

TRANSLATOR

Translator Patent agents require a

French and German into English mother tongue. Excellent starting salary plus bonuses. A Secretary will be provided. Please telephone for an application form to Mr. Hayes.

Southampton (STD 0703) 34816

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

Possibility for qualified accountant to join an expanding Steel Company with offices in Mayfair. Knowledge of the Burroughs accounting machine system would be an advantage but not essential for this position which leaves open possibilities for development.

Please address your c.v. and state salary expected to Box 0452 K, The Times.

INTERVIEWING

Dwelling and Housing Survey Group needs freelance interviewers in London; full-time (or equivalent) preference for up to three months or more; training given; flexible hours. The task is to interview at about 8% of London's households on behalf of the Department of the Environment to obtain an up to date picture of housing conditions. Rates of pay (including bonus and travel) can exceed £50 per week in Inner London (£44 in Outer London).

Write to Dwelling and Housing Survey Group (P.485/9) c/o 16 Duncan Terrace, London, N.1. urgently.

GOVERNESS/TUTOR Lausanne, Switzerland

FOR FOUR BOYS ATTENDING BOARDING SCHOOL WITH WEEKEND EXCURSIONS AT HOME. Youngest 8 years and his mother 10, need extra loving care and attention. Their brothers are 12 and 14 years (with a 16-year-old sister). Applicants must have excellent academic qualifications, experience and a good knowledge of English and French. They must be able to cook and sew and the boys also enjoy all sports especially water and snow skiing. NO DOMESTIC DUTY. A married couple would be considered, if the husband is prepared to work and play with the boys (preferably both teachers). Total responsibility for welfare of the children. Every holiday in taken shared; perfect health and standards required. A pleasant personality and smiling face is of paramount importance. French an asset but not essential. APPLY WITH C.V. TO: THE SECRETARY 11 EATON SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

ADVOCATE

Required by West Country Solicitors with large criminal practice. Some experience necessary. Must be keen and able to write clear and concise. Opportunities to appear in CROWN COURT. Salary according to age and experience. Good prospect for the right person. Write reference PS.

STEPHENS & SCOWN
St Austell, Cornwall
or telephone St Austell 2277

LAWYER

With sound knowledge of at least one of the following languages needed as outside contributor for legal magazine: Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Greek. (Digest of cases and legislation).

Please reply to: Common Law Reports Ltd., 10-16 Elm Street, London, W.C.1. Tel. 278 2345, ext. 75.

SUB-EDITOR FOR THE TIMES

No Times requires a first-class sub-editor with at least three years' newspaper experience who can write clear and concise English, is a stickler for accuracy and works well under pressure. Fleet Street experience is not essential. Please write with full career details to: THE TIMES, PO BOX 97, NEW PRINCE STREET, LONDON WC2X 8EZ

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

£3,234-£3,594 plus 5% pay supplements

The Local Government Training Board has a vacancy. The successful applicant will be required to provide a number of the Board's committees and work parties. A good command of English is essential and experience in committee work is desirable.

For application forms, to be returned by 10th May 1978 together with further details contact: Personnel Assistant, Local Government Training Board, 8 The Arndale Centre, Luton LU1 2TS on Luton 21111.

SALARY SURVEY OFFICERS

(£5,887 - £6,887)

The Civil Service Pay Research Unit invites applications for Survey Officer posts on short-term contracts of about 3 years. The job is to study the work of groups of Civil Service staff grades, to find comparisons for this work in a variety of organisations in commerce and industry, and to prepare detailed reports of the comparative levels of pay, other benefits and conditions of service. These are challenging posts offering scope for independent investigation within a team setting.

Applicants must have at least 5 years' general experience in personnel management outside the Civil Service, including at least 2 years' specialised work in job analysis and evaluation and/or salary administration. Previous experience in conducting comparative remuneration surveys and a general understanding of representative sampling would be advantageous. The work requires interviewing and analytical skills and an ability to communicate easily and effectively with outside staffs at all levels.

The salary scale is £5,887 rising to £6,887, inclusive of London Weighting and pay supplements. Starting pay will normally be at the minimum. The posts are London-based but applicants must be prepared to travel extensively within the U.K.

APPLICANTS MUST BE FREE TO TAKE UP APPOINTMENT BY 1 APRIL 1978 AT THE LATEST.

Write, giving details of all relevant experience, career history including brief job descriptions, present salary, academic and specialised qualifications, and the names/addresses of two referees who can be approached prior to interview. Applications should be addressed to:

Mrs Pat Charlton,
Civil Service Pay Research Unit,
Queen Anne's Chambers,
41 Tolford Street,
London SW1H 9JX.

Latest date for receipt of applications is 6 February 1978.

PAY RESEARCH UNIT



Marine Products Technical Assistant

A vacancy exists in our International Marine Sales organisation for a Technical Assistant to deal with the Marine range of products, providing service on all technical aspects of Bunker fuels and lubricants supplied to the International Marine market.

Applicants (age 25-35) should have a good educational background to 'A' level standard, an HNC in Mechanical Engineering with qualifications preferably leading to Corporate Membership of the Institute of Marine Engineers or similar standard. They should have a good command of written and spoken English and the ability to converse on equal terms with Senior Technologists and Engineers. This job would be of particular interest to candidates with sea-going experience holding 1st or 2nd Engineers BOT Certificate.

Dependent on experience and qualifications, starting remuneration would be in the range £5,600-£6,600 p.a. including London Allowance and Income Policy Supplements. Contributory pension fund - five day week - free lunches - four weeks annual holiday - good sports and social facilities.

Telephone or write for an application form to: Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, LP/112, Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA. 01-934 2828.

A West London office of an expanding Steel Producing Company is looking for an experienced person in

STEEL MERCHANTING/ STOCK HOLDING

flat products. This position opens a lucrative possibility of development with a company which rewards success.

Please indicate salary expected with c.v. and experience to Box 0451 K, The Times.

GENERAL VACANCIES

Ministry of Defence

INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

at least six posts - five in Central London and one in Ashford, Kent.

LONDON. The work, within the Defence Intelligence Staff, concerns the collection, evaluation, analysis and dissemination of information required for defence. Candidates must have relevant experience in one or more of the following fields: the organisation and operational methods of one of the Armed Forces; logistic support, control and operation of equipment; airfields; transport systems and ports; guided missiles, anti-aircraft and other defence systems.

ASHFORD. At the School of Service Intelligence, the work involves instructing in intelligence collection and the use of associated equipment. Candidates must have detailed knowledge of current intelligence collection techniques and the tactical application of technical equipment in their specialised field, together with Service experience.

ALL CANDIDATES must have a good general education (preferably to GCE 'A' level standard), a keen interest in international affairs and a sound general knowledge.

Salary: Ashford £3,555-£4,180; London £4,055-£4,655. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 9 February 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). PLEASE QUOTE REF. G/9693.

ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

TEMPORARY RESEARCH OFFICER

The Arts Council wishes to appoint, for a period of 1 year, an experienced economist with a good knowledge of survey methods to study the actual pricing policies of the London Theatres of the National Companies, Royal Shakespeare Company, following professional conducted audience surveys. The research officer will be responsible for the report to be prepared to relate the results of audience and the results of the survey to the pricing policy of the theatres. The research officer will be responsible for the report to be prepared to relate the results of audience and the results of the survey to the pricing policy of the theatres. The research officer will be responsible for the report to be prepared to relate the results of audience and the results of the survey to the pricing policy of the theatres.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Arts Council, 100 Strand, W.C.2. Salary would be negotiable in relation to age and experience.

For more details and an application form (to be returned by 10th May 1978) together with further details contact: Personnel Assistant, Local Government Training Board, 8 The Arndale Centre, Luton LU1 2TS on Luton 21111.

Editor for a new gardening publication

We are looking for an Editor for a new gardening publication. Candidates should have experience of writing, editing, planning and supervising staff. Knowledge of horticulture would be a definite advantage. Please write, with full details to: BOX 0127 K, THE TIMES.

COPY EDITOR/PROOF READER needed to work on major country book project for about 6 months. The successful candidate will be responsible for editing and proof-reading copy with a view to publication. Please write to: Susan Dixon, Ward Lock Ltd., 116 Baker St., London W1M 2BB.

WELL EDUCATED individuals with experience in the commercial sector. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 10th May 1978) together with further details contact: Personnel Assistant, Local Government Training Board, 8 The Arndale Centre, Luton LU1 2TS on Luton 21111.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL MANAGER/MANAGERESS

for a rapidly expanding U.S. medical products company. Based in the U.K., you will travel throughout Europe to build strong dealer organization. Minimum 3-5 years' experience in medical equipment or instrumentation sales desired. Forward resume, salary history and salary requirements to Box 0428 K, The Times, London, England.

GENERAL VACANCIES

CAREER PROSPECTS

Career prospects offered by City discount house for young person, approximately 18-20. Previous banking experience preferable but not essential. Candidates should have at least 5 'O' levels including English and Maths. Good salary and fringe benefits.

Apply in writing to Box 0462 K, The Times.

CITY TRAVEL AGENCY

has a requirement for a supervisor, fluent in German, able to conduct tours and manage a team of staff. A salary of £3,500 to £4,500 p.a. plus an annual bonus will be paid. An experienced Manager, Mid Travel Agency, 35 St. Paul's Churchyard, EC4.

The National Theatre on the South Bank

has a vacancy for a PRODUCTION MANAGER

Applications are invited from candidates (male/female) with a minimum of 3 years' experience in either a Production Manager or Stage Manager. Previous experience of production work is essential. Please apply in writing to: The National Theatre, South Bank, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-928 2033, ext. 423.

German Speaking Administration Manager

Designate Our clients have London Bridge the largest U.K. Distributor of German speaking and machinery to the graphic arts and allied industries. The manager will handle sales, sales promotion, technical support and training. The successful candidate will be a good German, able to type, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Please apply in writing to: The National Theatre, South Bank, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-928 2033, ext. 423.

GEES RECRUITMENT

499 6101

TV COMPANY

Articulate people with car and excellent references required now for 3 month contract - to travel all over London. Full training given.

For more details telephone 01-934 2828.

FLUENT ITALIAN NEGOTIATOR

needed in Italy for approx. 2 months. Must be fluent in Italian and have experience in the commercial sector. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 10th May 1978) together with further details contact: Personnel Assistant, Local Government Training Board, 8 The Arndale Centre, Luton LU1 2TS on Luton 21111.

Forty radio technicians and telegraphists need a boss, under 26 years old.

As an Officer in the Royal Signals you will command the soldiers who send, receive and re-route messages by radio, telephone and teleprinter. You might also have to set up, operate and maintain a communications system linking a General's headquarters with the infantry, artillery, engineers and other troops under his command, either in the U.K. or abroad.

You may even have to specify, design and test equipment. We don't expect you to walk in and take over without preparation, of course.

There are two periods of training for a Short Service Commissioned Officer: six months at Sandhurst where we develop those powers of leadership which every Officer must possess, then six months specialised training at the Army's School of Signals in Dorset.

As soon as you're commissioned, you'll earn £3136 a year. After three years commissioned service, if you decide to leave, you'll receive a tax-free gratuity of £1545.

Add to this the management experience you'll gain as an Officer responsible for forty highly trained soldiers, including technicians and their equipment, and you should be well placed to take up a career in civilian life.

On the other hand, if you've decided from the start to make the Army your career, you'll be striving for promotion to the rank of Captain and above. Whatever your ambitions, you'll need time to decide.

It might help if you spent a day or two at the School of Signals, asking our young Officers and instructors anything you like.

First of all, we'd like to know your age (you should be under 26) and your qualifications.

Address your letter to Major R.A. Couchman, Dept. D36, School of Signals, Blandford Camp, Blandford Forum, Dorset.

Army Officer

CHINA TRADER

We are a Chemical Trading Company, a subsidiary of a Metals and Chemicals Corporation, based in London. We are seeking a trader with an intimate knowledge of, as well as experience in, negotiating and concluding business with mainland China in chemicals and metals. The candidate selected will have a successful record of trading in China in these commodities and will be able to take important decisions as a key member of our organisation.

Excellent prospects, remuneration and the usual benefits will be offered to the successful candidate who can demonstrate his or her ability to meet the challenge that this post offers.

Applications in writing only with details of c.v. and (if possible) an up-to-date photograph, and stating to which Companies, if any, the application should not be forwarded, should be addressed to:-

The Director,
International Trading Division,
(Ref. 202)
c/o Woodham Smith Greenwood &
Holland, Solicitors,
12, Great James Street,
Bedford Row,
London, WC1N 3DR.

YOUNG TV EXECUTIVE TRAINEE REQUIRED

Young, very successful TV programme production company wishes to interview candidates for junior position in London branch of their international communications firm. Candidates should have some knowledge of TV and film production, management, business administration and accounting. Knowledge of foreign languages an asset. International travel involved.

All enquiries, accompanied by resume, should be sent to: Personnel Department, Sportsworld Inc., 100 Suffolk Court, 152 East 26th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

GENERAL VACANCIES

COMPARISON SHOPPERS

required by a large retail organisation to undertake interesting merchandise surveys mainly in Central London. The work calls for merchandise skills, a critical mind and the ability to write clear and succinct reports.

Applicants should be aged 25-45 and have a good standard of education and a good knowledge of retailing. A good knowledge of the retail trade is desirable but not essential. Hours: 9.00 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

PAY £3,000 Excellent staff benefits.

PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-637 3433 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PETROLEUM WELLSITE GEOLOGISTS

Our clients, a UK-based exploration consultancy, are looking for Petroleum Geologists with a minimum of 3 to 5 years' experience. They will be responsible for the geological interpretation of well logs and seismic data. The successful candidate will be a good communicator, with a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar position. Please apply in writing to: The National Theatre, South Bank, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-928 2033, ext. 423.

PERSONNEL CONSULTANT

Our rapidly growing executive division has an opportunity for you to develop your proven skills in personnel management. You will be responsible for the recruitment, selection and training of staff. The successful candidate will be a good communicator, with a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar position. Please apply in writing to: The National Theatre, South Bank, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-928 2033, ext. 423.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, NORTHWOOD

Requires for September, 1978. A Head of the Geography Department. A well qualified and experienced person is needed to lead a successful department. Accommodation is available if required and assistance with removal expenses may be given. Own salary scale. Willingness to assist with extra-curricular activities an advantage. Application with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to:

The Headmaster,
Merchant Taylors' School,
Langley Lodge,
Northwood, Middx TW20 2BT
By 2nd of February.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance printed on the inside of the back of each copy of which are available on request.

No dull moments for experienced Personnel Assistant at Ladbrokes

£3500

You like working under high pressure, and you're a good administrator. You're aged around 25, ideally have some experience in Personnel, and certainly know something about placing recruitment ads through an Advertising Agency. With your lively personality, initiative and enthusiasm, you may be just the person we're looking for.

This is an out-of-the-ordinary job at our head office, helping the Personnel Manager recruit new staff for the whole of Ladbrokes Racing. There will be lots of day-to-day contact with our betting office managers, so you'll meet some interesting people. In fact, it will be an ideal opportunity for you to widen your practical experience and gain a first-class grounding in personnel work.

Attractive benefits are offered in addition to the above salary.

Please write, with details, to Mr. S. F. Oliver, Ladbrokes Racing Limited, Hanover House, Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

Ladbrokes

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

CAMPBELL COLLEGE

Chaplain and/or Head of Religious Education

Required for September, 1978 (Salary and Scale by negotiation). Further details available from the Headmaster, Campbell College, Belfast. Applications close on February 12th.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The Polytechnic of Central London

SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENT SURVEYING UNIT

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN ESTATE MANAGEMENT

£6,854-£7,356 (by 1982-83) which includes £1,200 p.a. for a period of three years. Salary according to experience. Will be on a scale from £6,854 to £7,356. Applications should be sent to the Head of the School of Environment, Polytechnic of Central London, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. Closing date for applications is 22 February 1978.

Acadia University

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the position of Head of the Department of French. The successful candidate will be responsible for the academic and administrative aspects of the department. The successful candidate will be a good communicator, with a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar position. Please apply in writing to: The National Theatre, South Bank, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-928 2033, ext. 423.

University of London

JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Junior Research Fellowship in the Department of Politics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the academic and administrative aspects of the department. The successful candidate will be a good communicator, with a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar position. Please apply in writing to: The National Theatre, South Bank, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-928 2033, ext. 423.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for a Junior Research Fellowship in the Department of Politics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the academic and administrative aspects of the department. The successful candidate will be a good communicator, with a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar position. Please apply in writing to: The National Theatre, South Bank, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-928 2033, ext. 423.

University of Cambridge

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED

A vacancy exists for a PLANT BREEDER to continue an existing programme of research on the development of a high yielding, disease resistant variety of wheat. The successful candidate will be a good communicator, with a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar position. Please apply in writing to: The National Theatre, South Bank, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-928 2033, ext. 423.

Motoring

Putting the boot in after the Beetle

Changes in Volkswagen's British model line-up for 1978 include the dropping, after a quarter of a century, of the venerable Beetle and the introduction of a new small family car, the Derby. The two events have more connexion than might appear at first glance.

Beetle production in Europe officially ends this week. The car has sold 21 million units, easily beating the previous record of the Ford Model A, and it will continue to be made in Africa and Latin America. The last 250 Beetles to be sold in Britain are a special silver jubilee edition, marking 25 years since the car was first imported.

Derby is a two-door saloon version of the Polo, sharing virtually the same mechanical specification and layout but offering a "three-box" bodystyle, with separate boot, in place of the two-box hatchback. Since the Polo has continued in production, buyers have had a straight choice between the two concepts and the result has been interesting.

For a few years now it has been argued that a small car must be a hatchback if it is to make best use of its space. The wide opening which the tailgate provides, allied to the ability to fold the rear seat down, means that higher and more awkward loads can be carried than in the orthodox boot.

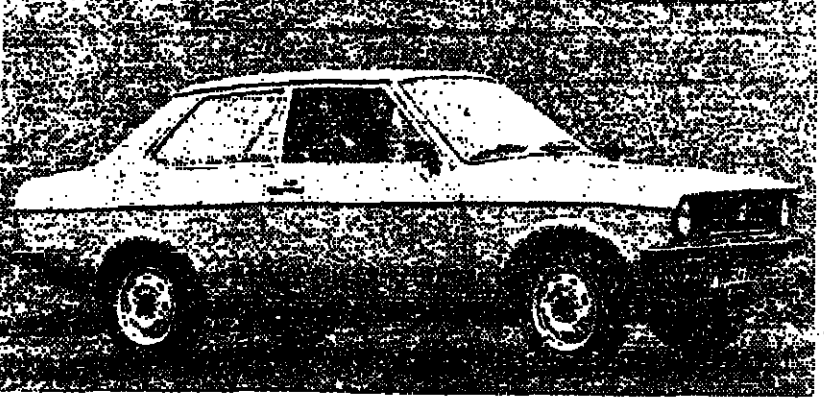
All the recent "superminis" have been hatchbacks, however, except the Leyland Mini which has suffered from not having a third door, though a tailgate version has been made and sold on the Continent. The hatchback takeover seemed almost complete.

Volkswagen, however, expected that the conventional small saloon, and market research bore this out. Actual sales have made the point even more strongly as the Derby, launched in West Germany just under a year ago, has been outselling the Polo by five to four.

This does suggest at least a partial reaction against the hatchback concept. There are motorists who prefer to have a "proper" boot, where luggage can be locked away out of sight, and who look upon the advantage of the folding rear seat as being largely theoretical. They agree with Sir Alec Issigonis, a distinguished opponent of the hatchback, that small cars are not meant to carry step ladders.

In a roundabout way, this brings us back to the Beetle. Not all Beetle owners have seen either the Derby or the Polo as the obvious replacement, not that any car could replace it exactly, but Volkswagen hopes that the more conventional Derby might fill the gap better.

In West Germany, the Derby's main rivals are the Ford Escort and Opel Corsa. The car will appear in Britain, where the Kadet is also known as the Vauxhall Chevette, with the Allegro and Avenger in contention as well. The Derby is about the same length as the Allegro—12ft 8in—and thus shorter than all the rest; and like the Austin it has a cross-mounted engine driving the front wheels.



Back to convention—the Volkswagen Derby

For accommodation, which for many prospective buyers will be the crucial matter, Volkswagen has retained the Polo's interior dimensions and added a boot. The luggage area, at 18 cu ft, is exceptional for the size of car and easily beats all its main competitors.

But this does not leave much room in the back seat and legroom, particularly, is very restricted compared with that of an Escort, for example. A slightly smaller boot and an extra couple of inches inside would, I think, have been a happier arrangement. I wonder, too, whether the Derby will be sold by not being available in a four-door version.

In the single version being sold here, the Derby is powered by the 1093 cc overhead camshaft engine which Polo owners will know as one of the quietest, smoothest and nippiest for its class. I doubt if, as Volkswagen claims, the Derby is even quieter than the Polo but unless the engine is accelerated really hard the lack of noise is striking.

This applies even when cruising on the motorway. Gone are the days when a one-litre car would be automatically dismissed as being too slow and noisy for long journeys. The Derby, like the Polo, holds 70 mph without strain either to itself or the driver's eardrums for mile after mile. There is also very little wind noise.

Performance is well above average. There are not many one-litre models that reach 60 mph from rest in just over 15 seconds—certainly not the Escort or Allegro—nor have so much power in hand for overtaking. Nor does fuel consumption suffer in the process: driving fairly hard, my range was 32 to 40 mpg and the car runs on two-star fuel.

The handling and ride of the Derby represent a typical German compromise, the tautness of the former going hand-in-hand with the firmness of the latter. But firm rather than harsh: the Derby is far from being uncomfortable, even if the seat backs do look upon the advantage of the folding rear seat as being largely theoretical. They agree with Sir Alec Issigonis, a distinguished opponent of the hatchback, that small cars are not meant to carry step ladders.

In a roundabout way, this brings us back to the Beetle. Not all Beetle owners have seen either the Derby or the Polo as the obvious replacement, not that any car could replace it exactly, but Volkswagen hopes that the more conventional Derby might fill the gap better.

In West Germany, the Derby's main rivals are the Ford Escort and Opel Corsa. The car will appear in Britain, where the Kadet is also known as the Vauxhall Chevette, with the Allegro and Avenger in contention as well. The Derby is about the same length as the Allegro—12ft 8in—and thus shorter than all the rest; and like the Austin it has a cross-mounted engine driving the front wheels.

Ulster driving blues

One of the more surprising statistics to emerge from Northern Ireland recently is that more people lose their lives in road accidents than from the gunmen and the bombers. In terms of fatalities per 1,000 road vehicles, in fact, Ulster has one of the worst safety records in Europe.

The arrival of the Army has thrown up extra road safety problems, highlighted in the latest issue of *Car on the Road*, Journal of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. There are particular hazards for drivers of the armoured personnel carriers, the Saracen and the smaller Hummer one-tonne (usually known, perhaps because of its looks, as the Pig). They are heavy, difficult to manoeuvre and have very limited visibility; yet they are often driven by inexperienced 19-year-olds.

The Pig, the armoured vehicle most used in Belfast, does not have power steering and is "up-armed" by five to six tons above basic specification. The steering is so heavy that some young soldiers find it physically impossible to manage.

Drivers due to serve in Northern Ireland undergo an intensive two-month training course at the School of Belfast called Tin Town. Designed to simulate the conditions they will face, it is complete with burn-out shells of buildings and cars, brick and bottle missiles and snipers' gunfire.

A soldier spends at least 40 hours behind the wheel of an armoured vehicle before being sent to Belfast. Even so, more than one driver has arrived in Northern Ireland from West Germany, taken control of his Pig and proceeded to drive the wrong way round his first roundabout.

But it was the lack of visibility that most impressed the man from *Car on the Road*. When trouble erupts and the hatches of a Pig are closed, vision is restricted to slots the size of letter boxes, and a favourite pastime of Belfast children is throwing paint at the windows, cutting off what little light remains. Washer bottles, topped up with paint solvent, have to cope as best they can.

Add to this that vehicles are draughty, noisy and driven by men under stress and it is perhaps no wonder that accidents occur. But there are many fewer involving Army vehicles now than in the early days. A comparison of a representative one-month period shows a decline from 400 accidents in 1972, to 153 in 1976 and 120 last year.

There is a lighter side. The Army was puzzled that its vehicles were suffering a large number of minor knocks at one particular spot. The investigation concluded that drivers were being distracted by mini-skirted nurses, off-duty, walking from the hospital quarters across the road.

Peter Waymark

Broadcasting

40 pm Second time round, but still worth watching is the entertaining BC 1 Good Life. Some Enchanted Evening—the story of an early Sunday morning climb up the George V Bridge over the Tyne for the very commendable reason that the hero wants to get away from family and fiancée—is well worth watching. But it creates a difficulty—missing the first part of Sir Isaiah Berlin in the first Men of Ideas programme, a long overdue television treatment of Western philosophy—I.R.R.

BC 1

35 pm, On the Move, 12.45.
35 pm, 1.00, Pebble Mill, 1.45.
35 pm, 2.00-2.15, You and the Pops, 2.15.
35 pm, 2.15, Play School, 4.20.
35 pm, 4.40, Scooby Doo, 5.00.
35 pm, 5.00, Blue Peter, 5.15.
35 pm, 5.15, News, 5.30.
35 pm, 5.30, Tomorrow's World, 5.45.
35 pm, 5.45, Top of the Pops, 6.00.
35 pm, 6.00, The Good Life, 6.15.
35 pm, 6.15, Wings, 6.30.
35 pm, 6.30, Camion, 6.45.
35 pm, 6.45, Omnibus: Gustave Courbet—Engine of Revolutions, 7.00.
35 pm, 7.00, Tonight, 7.15.
35 pm, 7.15, Weather, 7.30.

onal variations (BBC 1):

WALES: 1.45-2.00 pm, Bar-
naby Rost, 2.00-2.15, 4.45-
5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race, 12.30-12.45, 12.45-1.00, The Big Boat Race, 1.00-1.15, 1.15-1.30, The Big Boat Race, 1.30-1.45, 1.45-2.00, The Big Boat Race, 2.00-2.15, 2.15-2.30, The Big Boat Race, 2.30-2.45, 2.45-3.00, The Big Boat Race, 3.00-3.15, 3.15-3.30, The Big Boat Race, 3.30-3.45, 3.45-4.00, The Big Boat Race, 4.00-4.15, 4.15-4.30, The Big Boat Race, 4.30-4.45, 4.45-5.00, The Big Boat Race, 5.00-5.15, 5.15-5.30, The Big Boat Race, 5.30-5.45, 5.45-6.00, The Big Boat Race, 6.00-6.15, 6.15-6.30, The Big Boat Race, 6.30-6.45, 6.45-7.00, The Big Boat Race, 7.00-7.15, 7.15-7.30, The Big Boat Race, 7.30-7.45, 7.45-8.00, The Big Boat Race, 8.00-8.15, 8.15-8.30, The Big Boat Race, 8.30-8.45, 8.45-9.00, The Big Boat Race, 9.00-9.15, 9.15-9.30, The Big Boat Race, 9.30-9.45, 9.45-10.00, The Big Boat Race, 10.00-10.15, 10.15-10.30, The Big Boat Race, 10.30-10.45, 10.45-11.00, The Big Boat Race, 11.00-11.15, 11.15-11.30, The Big Boat Race, 11.30-11.45, 11.45-12.00, The Big Boat Race, 12.00-12.15, 12.15-12.30, The Big Boat Race,

